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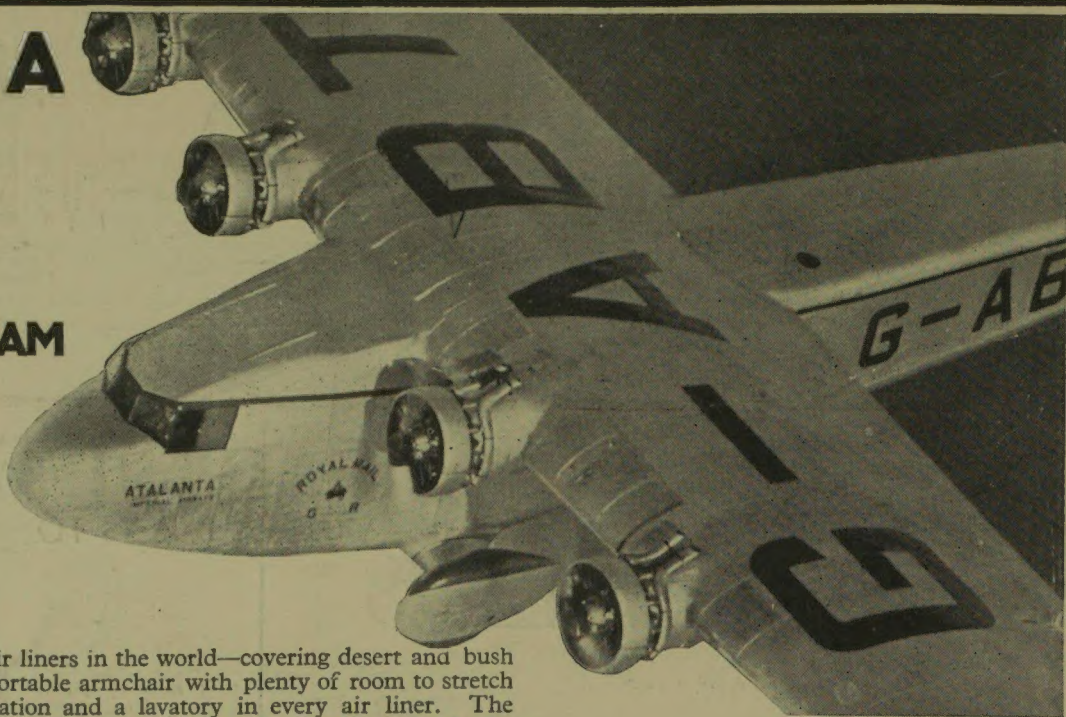
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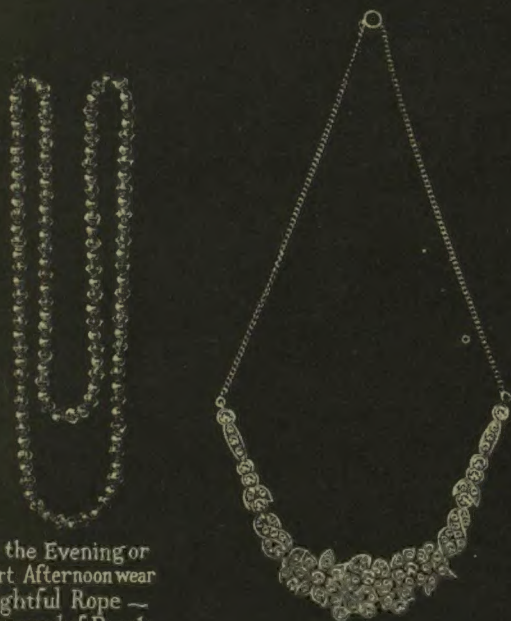
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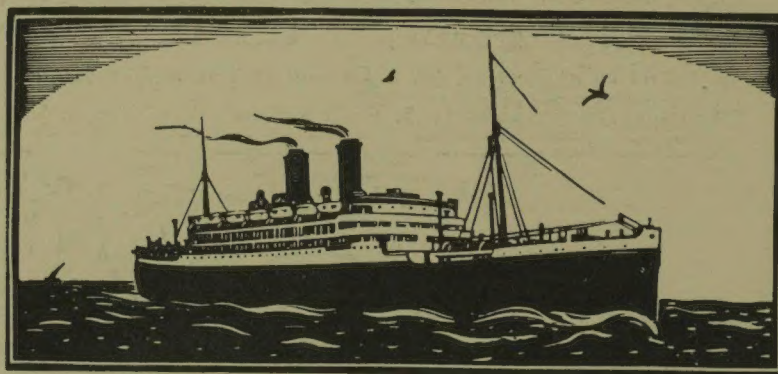
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1933.



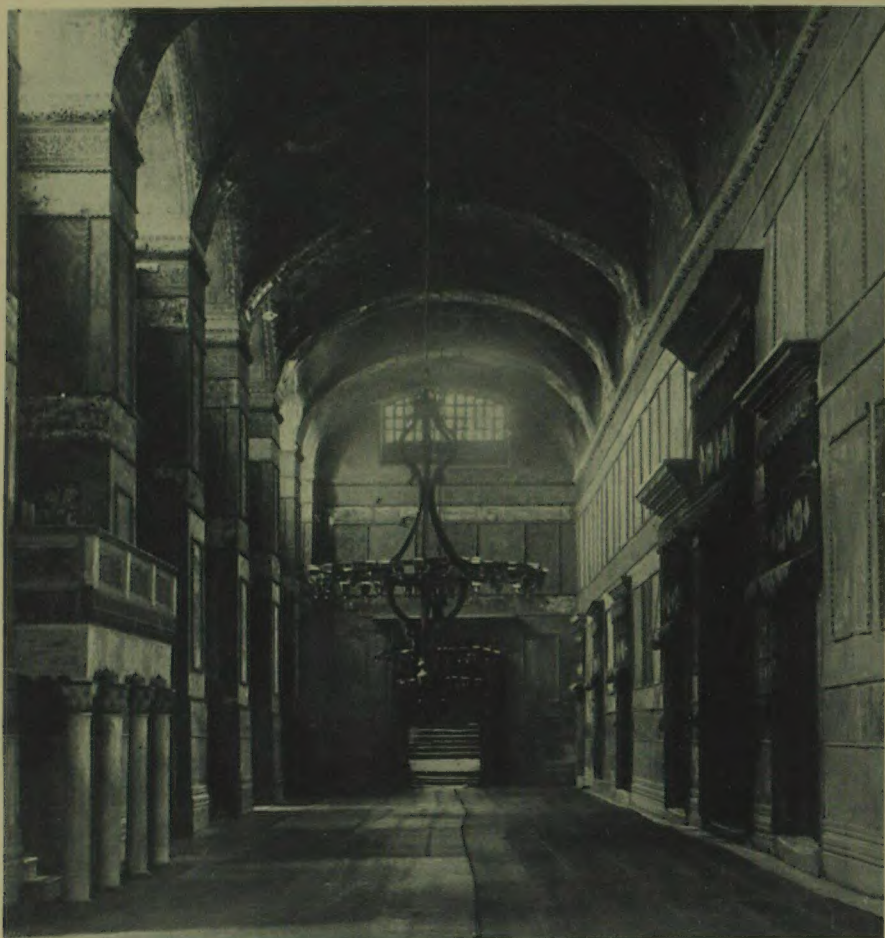
**CHRISTIAN MOSAICS REVEALED IN A MOSQUE: THE HEAD OF CHRIST—DETAIL OF THE CENTRAL FIGURE IN THE LUNETTE OVER AN ENTRANCE DOORWAY IN ST. SOPHIA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.**

Here and on three succeeding pages we illustrate wonderful early Christian mosaics revealed in St. Sophia at Constantinople (Istanbul), after being hidden for 500 years since the church was converted into a mosque when the Turks captured the city in 1453. Two years ago Kemal Pasha's Government accorded permission to the Byzantine Institute of America to

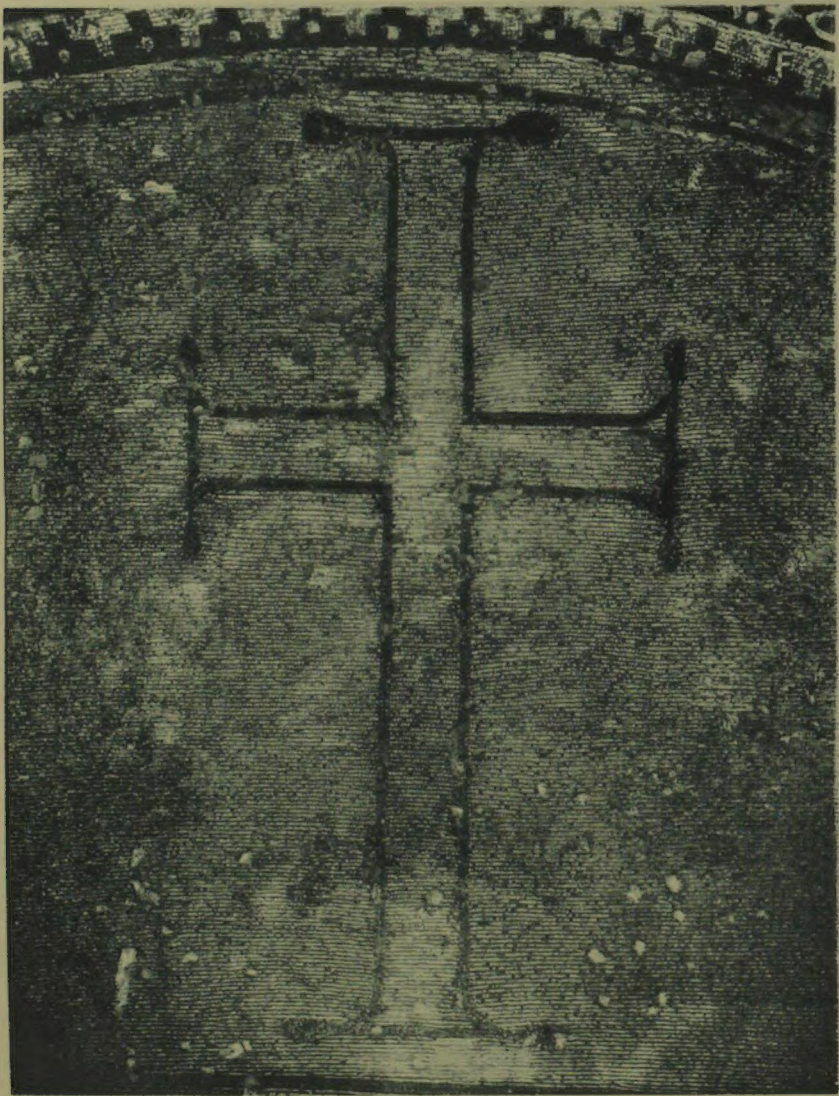
uncover, clean, and conserve the mural decorations. The work in the narthex (entrance hall) was lately completed, and the mosaics were unveiled. The figure of Christ shown above appears also in the upper right-hand photograph on the following page, and again in the complete group in the lower illustration on the page facing it.



## EARLY CHRISTIAN MOSAICS IN ST. SOPHIA : A WONDERFUL FIGURE OF CHRIST.

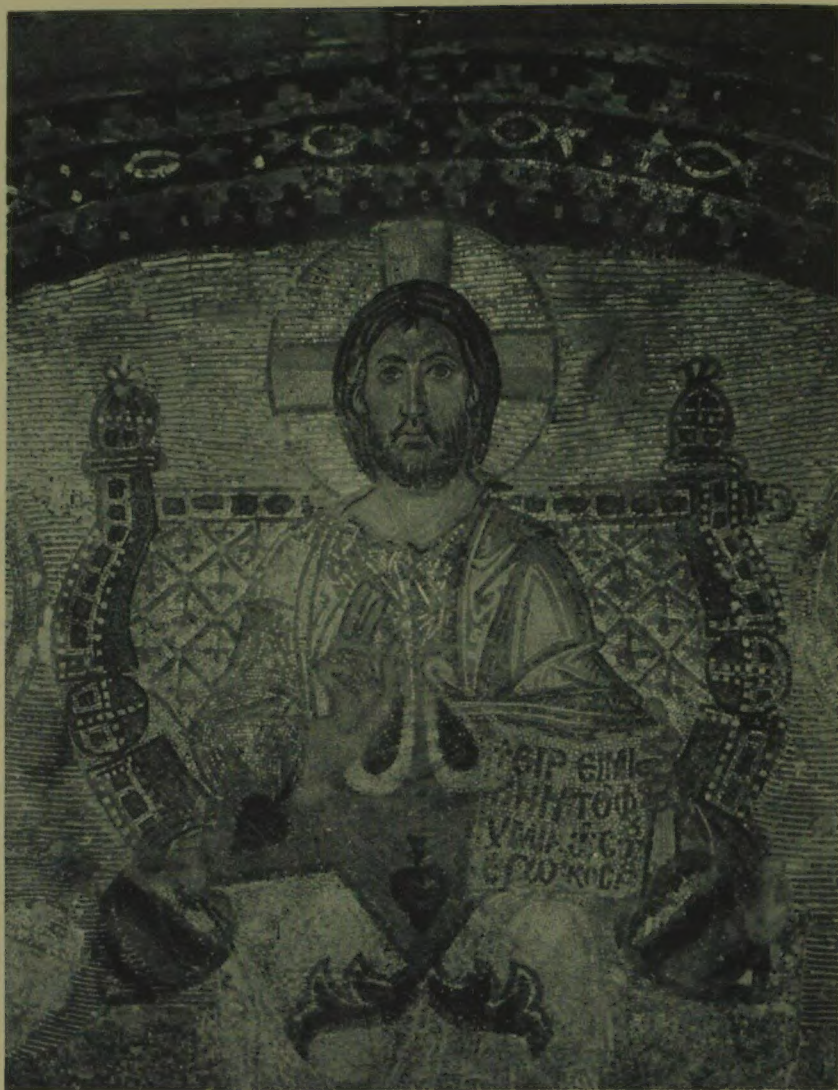


SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE NEWLY UNVEILED MOSAICS—OVER THE IMPERIAL ENTRANCE (ON THE RIGHT) TO THE NAVE IN ST. SOPHIA: THE NARTHEX, LOOKING NORTH, WITH MOSAIC VAULTS OF THE TIME OF JUSTINIAN (SIXTH CENTURY).



A MOSAIC CROSS FROM ONE OF THE EIGHT LUNETTES FLANKING THE CENTRAL ONE: THE CROSS CONSTRUCTED OF RED CUBES ON A GOLD GROUND, WITH JEWELLED ENDS REPRESENTING EMERALDS.

As noted on our front page, the Byzantine Institute of America recently completed the first stage of its great work of uncovering, cleaning, and conserving the early Christian mosaics in St. Sophia at Constantinople. The newly revealed mosaics are in the narthex, an entrance hall some 200 ft. long, its walls overlaid with rare marbles and porphyry. Each of its nine bays has a groined Roman barrelled vault with ribs outlined in mosaic pattern. Cleaning showed that the ground-work is wholly of gold mosaics with floreated designs and figures. The figure of Christ is from the central lunette. Our photograph of it shows the process of uncovering and



THE FIGURE OF CHRIST (THE HEAD OF WHICH IS SHOWN ON OUR FRONT PAGE) FROM A LUNETTE (ILLUSTRATED ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE): A STAGE IN THE UNCOVERING PROCESS, SHOWING PARTS OF THE MOSLEM DECORATION NOT REMOVED.



THE GOLD VAULTING OF ONE OF THE BAYS IN THE NARTHEX OF ST. SOPHIA: A VIEW SHOWING A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF MOSAIC RIBS AND FLOREATED DESIGNS IN GREEN, BLUE, GOLD, AND SILVER.

scaling the paint with delicate steel instruments such as are used for removing overpainting from canvases. No liquids of any kind were used in cleaning these mosaics. The enthroned Christ is raising one hand in blessing and holding in the other a book with the words (in Greek): "Peace I leave with you. I am the Light of the World." Below and around the book are seen still adhering parts of a painted design done for Sultan Abdul Mejid in 1847-9 by Fossati, a foreign artist. The whole group, of which Christ is the central figure, is illustrated on the opposite page. The head of Christ appears on our front page.



## BEFORE AND AFTER RESTORATION: ST. SOPHIA MOSAICS NOW REVEALED.



BEFORE RESTORATION: THE TYMPANUM (OR CENTRAL LUNETTE) OVER THE GREAT ENTRANCE TO THE NAVE OF ST. SOPHIA IN THE NARTHEX, SHOWN WITH THE FOSSATI COVERING OF PAINT AND GOLD LEAF ADDED IN THE TIME OF SULTAN ABDUL MEJID (1847-9).



AFTER RESTORATION: THE TYMPANUM CLEANED OF THE FOSSATI COVERING, AND DISPLAYING AN ENTHRONED CHRIST, WITH MEDALLIONS OF THE VIRGIN (LEFT) AND THE ARCHANGEL GABRIEL (RIGHT) AND A KNEELING FIGURE OF THE EMPEROR LEO VI.

In the central lunette over the Imperial entrance to the Mosque of St. Sophia, leading from the narthex, cleaning has revealed beautiful Christian mosaics of the ninth-tenth century. The figure of Christ enthroned is shown in detail on the opposite page. "The throne," says a descriptive note supplied with the photographs, "is a gorgeous reproduction of a palace throne of gold, emeralds, pearls, and sapphires. At the right of Christ in a medallion is a bust of the Blessed Virgin, and in another on the left is a bust of the Archangel Gabriel. At the feet of Christ is a kneeling figure of the Emperor Leo VI. (886-912 A.D.). Part of the

Fossati decoration, done for Sultan Abdul Mejid in 1847-9, and shown here in the upper photograph, may be seen in the top right-hand photograph on the opposite page in process of removal. The work of restoration of the mosaics has been carried out for the Byzantine Institute of America by Mr. Thomas Whittemore, who recently unveiled the mosaics revealed in the narthex. He has arranged to publish the results of his work in a "Report on the Mosaics of St. Sophia," printed for the Institute by the Oxford University Press. On the following page will be found two interesting photographs of the exterior of the great building and its dome.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I SHALL go down to my neglected pauper's grave continuing to praise, honour, and glorify the name of Mr. H. G. Wells, even if he is by that time himself in the great Cosmic Crematorium and Pagan Pantheon where will stand the sacred urns of the founders of the New State. And this will not be merely for the obvious reasons. It is not only, though it is very largely, because he filled my youth with the fairy-tales of science, which are so much more delightful when you have really discovered that they are fairy-tales. It will not be only because he has interpreted the mind of the Englishman who, even by the confession of the modern newspapers, has been turned by modern conditions into what is called a Little Man. Alas! it is, indeed, his manhood that has become little. He is not allowed to have anything else on a small scale, except himself. He is not now allowed to be a small shopkeeper or a small farmer or a small craftsman, so naturally he has become a small man. But what H. G. Wells did bring out, in burning colours of reality, is the fact that even that small man can also be great. For though the Machine may grind the work of man's hands into a dust of indistinguishable atoms, it cannot alter the fact that Man is not a small thing. It cannot alter the fact that the Man is greater than the Machine, even at the moment when the Machine has killed him. Nor, again, is it merely because Mr. Wells has brought out this great truth, of the greatness of apparently trivial people, by a most delightful comedy of contrasts in the characters of those people. It is not even because he created the character of the aunt of the hero of "Tono Bungay"; I have forgotten her name, but I still know her nature. I know her very well; and she was one of the consolations of life; a real triumph of tenderness and power. It is not even because he disposed of a celebrated Continental Pacifist with a vigorous phrase I have never forgotten: "Au-dessus de la mêlée, as the man up the tree said while the wild bull was goring his sister."

At the moment, at least, it is for none of these things that I feel impelled to pour out a pagan libation before that dignified pagan urn, if the time should ever come (may it be far distant) when he has provided himself with an urn. My gratitude is grounded on the grand and impressive fact that it was Mr. H. G. Wells, and not any of us poor slaves of superstition, who long ago pointed out the gaping and ghastly scientific fallacy in almost all that is now being revived under the labels of Eugenics and Heredity.

The point is this; that it is totally impossible to argue from the fact of physical inheritance to any sort of result other than the very simplest physical features. We all know that a positive physical element, which is also an entirely simple element, may be inherited; though even then it is unsafe to prophesy that it will be inherited. We all know what is meant by saying that the Robinsons run to tall men; or that red hair is for some reason recurrent and even frequent in the family of Pickleby. But nobody wants indefinite length as such, or humanity

measured by the yard; and red hair may accompany any cast of features from that of Judas Iscariot to that of Bernard Shaw. All the things worth having, such as health and beauty and happiness and virtue, are all, without exception, things produced by a particular proportion between different things.

It is said of a new-born baby with affection that he has his mother's eyes, with tolerance that he has his father's nose, with faint alarm that he has his great-uncle's jaw. But even if his mother were as beautiful as Helen of Troy, her eyes would not make him as beautiful as Paris or Apollo. Beauty in a face depends on how the eyes and other features fit in with each other; and, if all is devastated by Uncle Humphrey's jaw, the result will be disastrous, even if Uncle Humphrey himself was a very handsome, though trying, old gentleman. For these harmonies, which we human beings value, as beauty or virtue or the rest, do indeed form part (as some of us superstitiously believe) of the ultimate purpose of God, but they do not form part of what may be called the obvious and ostensible purpose of Nature. The same is true even of what seems

success or failure by our special standard of spiritual values. There is nobody with any wide circle of acquaintances who does not know families in which the father and the mother are both normal, sane, and even splendid specimens; but in which, for some reason, something has gone wrong with the full psychological development of one or two of the children. But what has gone wrong is not the inheritance of a positive quality. It is not even the inheritance of a negative quality, such as is implied in the very vague phrase about feeble-mindedness; for it is often obvious that the father and mother and the family generally were not in the least feeble-minded. What has gone wrong in some manner is the tendency to achieve proportion. There has been too much of something, too little of something else; and the combination necessary for normal activity is thrown out of balance. The son of a sane man is often mad because he has the right scruples in the wrong place. The son of a handsome man is often ugly because he has the right features in the wrong face.

Now, it is true that Mr. Wells, in the early work to which I refer, did not go into all this matter as

I have done; nor do I make him for a moment responsible for my own irresponsible speculations. But he did, all that long time ago (I think it was in the book called "Mankind in the Making"), point out the essential fact which all the eugenicists seem to have forgotten all over again. We breed cows for milk, and not for a moral balance of particular virtues in the cow. We breed pigs to turn them into pork, not to exhibit their portraits as pictures of perfect and harmonious beauty. In other words, we can breed cows and pigs precisely because we cannot really criticise cows and pigs. We cannot judge them from the point of view of the Cow Concept or the Pig Ideal. Therefore we cannot, and do not, criticise them in the way in which we criticise our fellow-creatures (always provided, of course, that they are our poorer fellow-creatures) when we call them feeble-minded; or when we betray our own feeble-mindedness by calling them Unfit. For the very word Unfit reveals the weakness of the whole of this pseudo-scientific position. We should say that a cow is fit to provide us with milk, or that a pig is unfit to provide us with pork. But nobody would call a

cow fit without naturally adding what she was fit for. Nobody would call up the insanely isolated vision of the Unfit Pig in the abstract. But when we talk about human beings, we are bound to break off the sentence in the middle; we are bound to call them Unfit in the abstract. For we know how varied, how complex, and how controversial are the questions that arise about the functions for which they should be fitted. All this is very obvious and very old; I said it all myself twenty years ago; and Mr. Wells, as I have noted, said part of it much better than I could. But, since there seems to be a queer revival of such things, it is well to repeat our unanswered answer to the creed behind such barbarous tricks; for they are not confined to the curious commonwealth of Mr. Hitler.



A PRE-HOLBEIN PORTRAIT OF HENRY VIII.—BEFORE CLEANING: A PICTURE CONSIDERED THE EARLIEST-KNOWN OIL PAINTING OF HIM AS KING (DATING FROM ABOUT 1516).

In view of the great controversy over the Castle Howard portrait of Henry VIII., representing him at the age of fifty-one, it is interesting to study, in the pre-Holbein work here reproduced, the King's appearance as a young man of twenty-five. This picture, painted on oak panel measuring 20½ by 15 inches, is ascribed to the Anglo-French or Anglo-Flemish School, and was painted about 1516, six years after Henry's accession. It is generally agreed to be the earliest-known oil painting of him as King, and is believed to be the missing portrait from the series of royal portraits, extending from Edward IV. to Arthur Prince of Wales, now at Windsor Castle. It is evidently the portrait mentioned in Van der Doort's catalogue of Charles I.'s collection in 1639. A note on the picture states: "Points of interest are: (1) The absence of a plume in the hat; (2) the low neck style of the chemise; (3) the ears covered by hair. These characteristics do not exist in the known portraits of Henry VIII., except that, in the 1544 portrait by Hornebolt, the King wears a hat without a plume. The primitive style of the painting of the hands marks the picture as having been painted prior to Holbein's first visit (1526-8)." We may recall that the hat-plume disappeared from the Castle Howard portrait when the over-painting was removed in the process of restoration.

Reproduced by Courtesy of the Owner, Mr. H. Clifford Smith. [See also Page 947.]



THE SAME PICTURE AFTER CLEANING: A PORTRAIT OF HENRY VIII. ABOUT THE AGE OF TWENTY-FIVE—APPARENTLY THE ONE MISSING FROM A SERIES OF ROYAL PORTRAITS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

so simple and natural a thing as health. It is quite useless for eugenicists to tell us that healthy parents always have healthy children, and especially that mentally healthy parents always have mentally healthy children. If we have lived long enough in the real world, we simply know that it is not true.

But the point is that the reason is really the same. Mental sanity, like bodily beauty, is not a separate positive concrete character that can be carried on like a pattern of big bones or a racial colouring of black curly hair. The question about any individual, born of any family, is not whether he inherits elements from that family; as, no doubt, he does. It is, as Shakespeare said, the question of whether "the elements were so mixed in him" as to produce a



# ST. SOPHIA'S ESCAPE FROM FIRE: A MOSQUE WITH CHRISTIAN MOSAICS.

THE great Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, originally built as a Christian church and dedicated to the Divine Wisdom in 537 A.D. by the Emperor Justinian, was adapted to the uses of Mohammedan religion just 500 years ago. Recently it had a narrow escape from destruction. On December 3 the Law Courts in Istanbul (the Turkish name of the city) were gutted by fire. Besides the building itself, all the Turkish judicial archives up to 1923 were destroyed. Writing that night, a "Times" correspondent said: "A strong north-easterly gale, which has made it impossible to check the blaze, has so far prevented the flames from reaching St. Sophia, which stands less than ten yards away." The work of uncovering the Christian mosaics (described and illustrated on the three preceding pages) has had the support of the rulers and scholars of New Turkey, and Ghazi Mustapha Kemal himself has taken a keen interest in it. During the unveiling ceremony Moslems continued their prayers in the mosque.



THE HISTORIC SHRINE WHERE EARLY CHRISTIAN MOSAICS WERE RECENTLY REVEALED: THE MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA (ONCE A CHURCH) SEEN FROM THE SOUTH-WEST; SHOWING (RIGHT) THE LAW COURTS OF ISTANBUL—A LONG, LOW BUILDING—LATELY DESTROYED BY A FIRE, FROM WHICH ST. SOPHIA ITSELF NARROWLY ESCAPED.

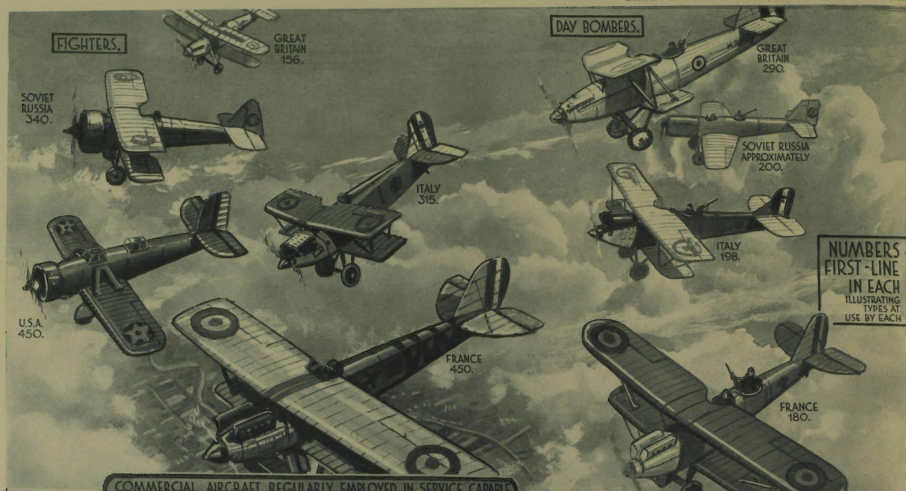


THE DOME OF ST. SOPHIA AS SEEN FROM A MINARET, WITH A GLIMPSE OF THE SEA OF MARMORA IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND: AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF THE TOP OF THE CELEBRATED BUILDING FORMERLY KNOWN AS "THE JEWEL OF CHRISTENDOM," BUT MADE A MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE AFTER THE TURKISH CONQUEST.

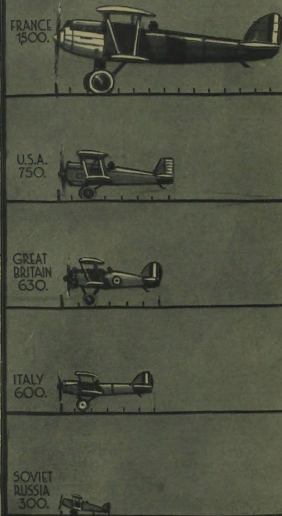


# OUR AIR WEAKNESS AND THE STRENGTH OF OTHER POWERS:

DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, BASED ON RECENT



## STRENGTH OF FIRST LINE IN 1925



## SECURITY IN THE AIR: COMPARISONS ILLUSTRATING THE PRESENT WEAKNESS OF GREAT

The vital subject of Britain's dwindling air strength, in relation to that of other Powers, was discussed recently in both Houses of Parliament, and an important statement was made by the Air Minister, Lord Londonderry. Having declared that a race between nations in armaments must be avoided at all costs, he continued: "When the war closed, we were the first Air Power in the world. After the Armistice, we dispersed the greater part of our vast air fleets, until this country is to-day fifth only of the world's Air Powers in terms of first-line strength. Our example has, unhappily,

elicited no response, and we must abandon the policy of unilateral disarmament. We cannot accept the continuance of our present inferiority, and, if parity cannot be secured by reductions elsewhere, then the converse proposition must follow, and we shall have no option but to begin to build upwards. The appropriate steps to ensure that the British Empire is at least as strong in the air as any other great nation are at the present moment under examination by his Majesty's Government." The above illustration shows clearly the present comparative position. It will be

# "WE CANNOT ACCEPT THE CONTINUANCE OF OUR INFERIORITY."

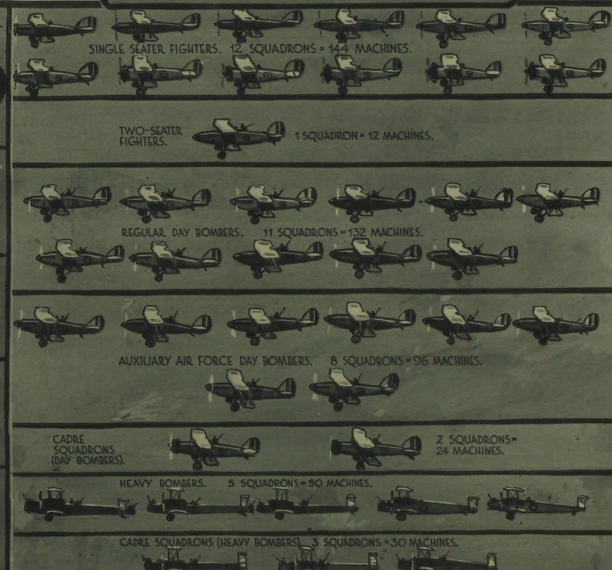
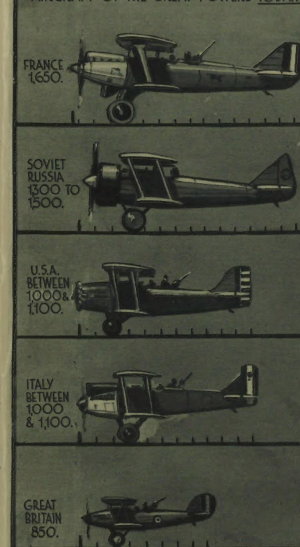
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OF AIRCRAFT CLASS. POPULAR PRESENT IN POWER.

## BRITAIN'S HOME DEFENCE SQUADRONS. TOTAL 488 MACHINES.

## AIRCRAFT OF THE GREAT POWERS TODAY.



## BRITAIN, WHICH HAS DROPPED FROM FIRST TO FIFTH OF THE WORLD'S AIR POWERS.

observed that in 1925 Great Britain held third place in the list of first-line air strengths. Meanwhile the air power of Soviet Russia has risen to an enormous extent. In home defence we are dangerously weak; and our first-line strength consists of only 488 machines. The conversion of large commercial aircraft into heavy bombers is a comparatively simple matter, and the drawing shows the approximate numbers of such aircraft ready for instant conversion. It also shows how the forces of the first five great Air Powers are subdivided, and illustrates the most popular types in use. To-day,

aircraft of the day-bomber type and the two-seater fighter type hardly differ at all in speed, climb, and armament, and the difference in speed between the faster bombers and single-seater fighters is very small. Similarly, the observation and Army co-operation aircraft to-day are almost as speedy and powerful as the fighters, and there is not that wide difference between types that existed in the later stages of the war. Of the 324 British machines shown in the upper drawing under the head of "other types," no fewer than 160 are Fleet Air Arm machines, only suitable for use at sea.



# The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

## WILL-O'-THE-WISP: MISS BEATRICE LILLIE.

SHE began at the Alhambra. A quaint little thing sixteen years old; almost a marionette run on many wires. Whatever she did then was amateurish; she sang a little, she hopped a little, she babbled a little; nothing to perfection, but immensely attractive. Then, already, she stood out from the crowd; one could not help looking at that sweet little face, with an Alice in Wonderland look in the eyes, with the movements of a pierrot, with a glad-eye smile that found magnetic response from our lips. We felt then that there was a future before her, but what we could not have prophesied was her vogue increasing by leaps and bounds and reaching its height the other day at the Savoy Theatre in M. Charlot's revue "Please," which established her for good as a *comédienne* of outstanding personality and boundless versatility. She has not reached this pinnacle without ceaseless zeal, devotion, practice, and—let us give Cæsar Cæsar's due—the guiding hand of Charlot, the Parisian producer who has become truly naturalised by a genre of revues all his own. She became popular in many go-as-you-please entertainments which were the fashion after the war. Beatrice Lillie became a household name; whenever it was mentioned, everybody who had seen her remembered that quaint, volatile, humorous little body that sprawled across the stage like an imp, and did or said the oddest things in a manner all her own, with a hobbledehoy air, full of humorous perception, of keen intelligence, and a buoyant vivacity in the uptake.

But it was in America that her great gifts as

performances. When she is on the stage her fellow-players become shadows, although she never "forces the note" or tries to obtrude. It is simply the outstanding flamboyancy of her art that makes her the cynosure of all eyes, the pivot of humour, the will o' the wisp that sheds sparks here, there, and everywhere.



"THE MAN WHO WAS FED UP," AT THE EMBASSY: JOE (BASIL FOSTER) TELLING HIS WIFE (BARBARA COUPER) THAT HE IS TIRED OF MAKING MONEY FOR A PAMPERED WOMAN AND THAT HE IS OFF TO A MONASTERY.

One day, maybe, Charlot will invent a revue in which Miss Lillie, with a chorus gyrating around her, will be the sole executant. I warrant that such a revue will be a huge and personal triumph. In her particular sphere, Miss Lillie is the foil of Ruth Draper, with indescribable sex appeal intensifying the charm of all she does.

## PARABLE AND DISCUSSION— "ACROPOLIS"; "ON THE ROCKS."

It is good to find among new plays works that are seriously inspired, informed with purpose, and calculated to stimulate the mind. "Acropolis" (presented at the Lyric, and, alas! withdrawn after a run of ten days), strikes a parallel with ancient Athens and attempts to draw a moral which the present generation has need to learn. We can forgive Mr. Sherwood for his telescoping of events and his errors of detail in Athenian history, for in a play it is not the fact but the spirit that matters. In point of fact,

Cooper's Aspasia was a part played with cool distinction, decorating the scene; yet, in spite of the militant fire of Mr. Raymond Massey's Cleon, and the robust energy of Mr. Ian Hunter's Pheidias, supported as they were in their varying camps by the brilliant work of Mr. Eliot Makeham and Mr. Hugh E. Wright, the play, as seen, proved only spasmodically moving. Though it mostly preserves its dignity it lacks passion, and the full resources of the theatre were not employed. Why did the Trial scene lack conviction? Why was the hemlock draught of Pheidias disappointing in its tensity; and why did the final scene tail off feebly? Production had something to answer for, though probably the dramatist's desire to escape the pitfalls of melodrama led him to a paucity of effects which undermines the theatrical emphasis the work demands. All this said, "Acropolis" is a play of some distinction with an ambitious theme, with "tirades" of grace when the author does not try to soar to grandiloquence.

At the Winter Garden Mr. Bernard Shaw, in his new play, "On the Rocks," has used the stage, as is his wont, to irritate, to provoke, to stimulate and agitate discussion on contemporary problems. He is a law unto himself, and, judged by the standards that belong to his work, "On the Rocks" is mature and brilliant. Admitted that there is little action—except that intellectual movement in the mind of the spectator that his



THE MAN WHO WAS FED UP RETURNS WITH A BEARD, AFTER SIX MONTHS IN A MONASTERY: JOE SEES THAT ALL IS NOT WELL BETWEEN HIS FORMER WIFE AND THE IMPULSIVE SCOT (ALASTAIR SIM) WHO HAD PROMISED TO MARRY HER.

ideas stimulate—admitted that there is no story in the sense of a closely developed narrative, and that the love interest is negligible, the long play nevertheless compels our interest not only by the nature of its theme, which turns on Dictatorship and Democracy, but by his effective stagecraft. He sets up his democratic dummies with skilful manipulation in the accurate line of his dictatorial bombs, and the scene in the Cabinet room at No. 10, Downing Street is a Shavian fancy continually lit up by witty observation and surprising event.

There is no attempt at consistent logic, either in the characters or in the debate; yet beneath the wrangling and disputation, beneath the irony and the protest, there is a feeling that Mr. Shaw is only confident of one thing amid the chaos, and that is we are "On the Rocks." The burden of the play falls on Mr. Nicholas Hannen as the Prime Minister—a feat in memory alone—and no tribute can be excessive in praise of his masterly performance. There are brilliant passages, as, for example, those Mr. Edward Rigby as old Hipney, Mr. Walter Hudd as Chief of Police, Mr. Charles Carson, Mr. Lawrence Hanray, Mr. Lewis Casson, and Miss Ellen Pollock each in their turn get their chance to deliver, full of point and substance, and characteristic Shavian quips explode in the most unexpected quarters at the most unexpected times.

Mr. Shaw's political parable scores with its destructive hits, but when we look for a light in this brilliant chaos it is not easy to find. The light is there in "Acropolis," but Mr. Sherwood does not make it glow brightly enough. In Mr. Shaw's play the advocacy of the need for a dictator, and the admonition to the nation to learn "to think," is the torch that guides us on our way home.



MR. J. B. PRIESTLEY'S NEW PLAY, "LABURNUM GROVE," AT THE DUCHESS: GEORGE RADFERN (EDMUND GWENN), THE SUBURBAN HOUSEHOLDER WHOSE WORK (HONEST OR DISHONEST?) NOT EVEN HIS WIFE (MARY JERROLD) KNOWS.

Pheidias was not sentenced to death, and the Parthenon was completed before the Spartan wars. But the conflict in Athens is symbolical of the eternal conflict between flesh and spirit, between materialism and beauty, between the conquests of war and the achievements of peace. In the play these are epitomised in the struggle between Pheidias and Cleon. Miss Gladys



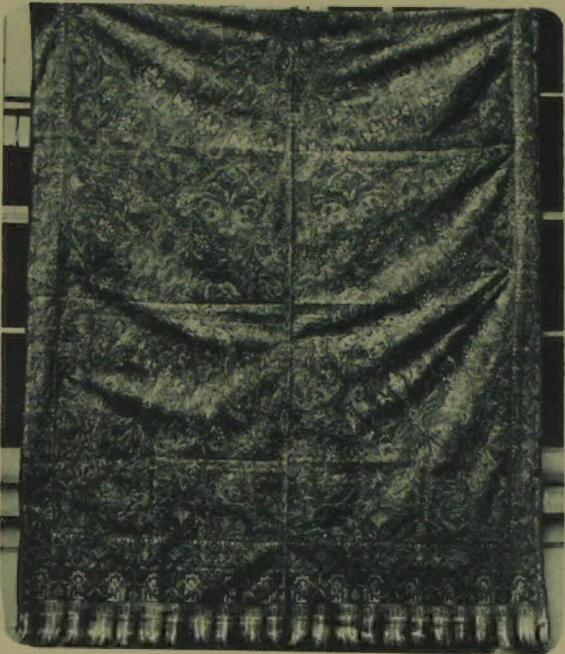
"PLEASE," THE NEW REVUE AT THE SAVOY: BEATRICE LILLIE IN ONE OF HER NUMEROUS RÔLES—AS A BARMAID OF GREAT "REFEENEMENT."

a *comédienne*, and not merely as a queen of burlesque drollery, were recognised and acknowledged. In America she developed finesse and subtlety of characterisation, and now returns after a few years of unceasing hard work, of tremendous popularity, of great comedy parts played to perfection. She is an artist so accomplished that, except Miss Cicely Courtneidge, there is none to vie with her in the portrayal of satirical characters culled from life. See her as Frisco Jenny, the *fille de joie* posing as a histrionic heroine, and you think of Jack London's tale; listen to her as she sings and poses in "a study in porcelain"; behold how, in a witty skit, she visits a fellow-actress and heaps adulatored compliments on her rival in a devastating manner, and you are amazed not only by the swift, chameleonic changes. Each type has an individuality of its own. Satire and reality go hand in hand and make an exquisite blend. And her greatest and most peculiar gift is the *gaucherie* of certain sudden movements, remnants of her former inexperience, which are now irresistible in their effects. She jerks, she twists, she lets her lithesome body stumble in clumsiness, she utters malapropisms, or naughty casual remarks with a childish nonchalance. She attempts to sing with a little voice still hoarse, yet attractive—and she revels with an innocent air in these would-be shortcomings, because she knows full well that these are idiosyncrasies of which she holds the sole patents and monopoly. If a lesser actress practised these one would chide her as an "amateur," but in Beatrice Lillie's joyful work it is the condiment that adds to the piquancy and savour of her



# BRIDGEWATER HOUSE THROWN OPEN FOR A SALE:

THE WORK OF THE PERSONAL SERVICE LEAGUE; AND LOTS TO BE AUCTIONED FOR THE UNEMPLOYED IN THE DISTRESSED AREAS.



ONE OF THE TWO MAGNIFICENTLY EMBROIDERED KASHMIR SHAWLS GIVEN BY H.M. THE KING FOR THE PERSONAL SERVICE LEAGUE AUCTION IN BRIDGEWATER HOUSE.

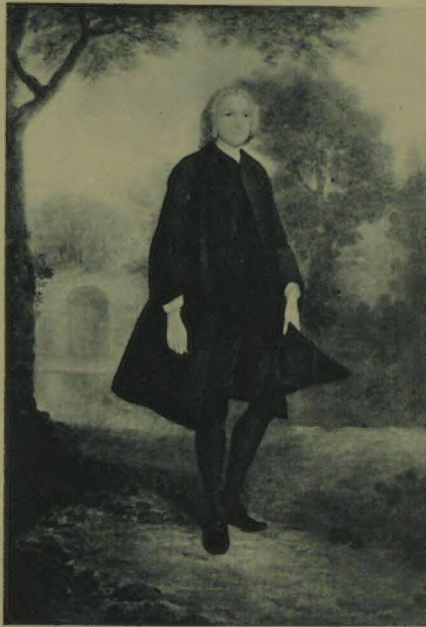


LADY READING, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LEAGUE, AT WORK AT HEADQUARTERS—38, GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.1.



GIVEN BY H.M. THE QUEEN: A LOUIS XVI. CLOCK; WITH A MEDALLION OF HENRI IV.

A PORTRAIT OF EDWARD YOUNG, THE ENGLISH POET, OF "NIGHT THOUGHTS" FAME; BY A. DEVIS (C. 1711-1787). —GIVEN BY VISCOUNT BEARSTED FOR THE PERSONAL SERVICE LEAGUE AUCTION.



HANDLING CLOTHING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED AT THE LEAGUE'S TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD DISTRIBUTING CENTRE; AND (INSET) AN ARMCHAIR USED BY THOMAS GRAY, OF THE "ELEGY," ONE OF THE "LOTS."



AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PERSONAL SERVICE LEAGUE: DESPATCHING BOOTS FOR UNEMPLOYED IN DISTRESSED AREAS.

That excellent charitable organisation, the Personal Service League, which does invaluable work by supplying the unemployed in distressed areas with clothing, boots, blankets, and other necessities, is holding an evening party in Bridgewater House, St. James's, on Thursday, December 14. The function will be unique: not only will the famous London home of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere be thrown open for the first time, so that many may see its superb collection of Old Masters and its other treasures; but there will be a sale by auction of gifts sent for the purpose by donors headed by their Majesties the King and Queen. As to the first point, it will be obvious that the admission charge of a guinea is distinctly reasonable, as affording an opportunity that is properly



A WATER-COLOUR BY PETER DE WINT (1784-1849); PRESENTED BY THE MARCHIONESS OF READING FOR THE AUCTION IN BRIDGEWATER HOUSE ON DECEMBER 14.

described as exceedingly rare, for the interior of Bridgewater House is not only very well worth seeing, but is very seldom seen. As to the second, it should be emphasised that, while certain "lots" should fetch high prices, especially when the object of the sale is considered, others are likely to be knocked down for sums that will put them within the Christmas present category—the category of Christmas presents with a history! And there will be added satisfaction in the knowledge that aid has been afforded to a cause that deserves every support. The address of the Personal Service League Headquarters is 38, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; and applications for tickets should be made at once. These, it should be noted, admit also to an afternoon Private View on December 14.



## HISTORIC SHIPS OF THE GREAT OLD OF VESSELS THAT FOUGHT



THE "NINA": A CARAVEL OF FORTY TONS—ONE OF THE THREE SHIPS IN COLUMBUS'S FIRST EXPEDITION, AND THAT WHICH FIRST SIGHTED THE NEW WORLD.

ON this double-page is reproduced a selection from the series of beautiful paintings of ships recently exhibited in Paris by that distinguished artist, Gustave Alaux. Several of those shown are vessels of extreme historic interest. In the "Niña," the "Mayflower," and the "Muiron," for example, voyages were made which had results of incalculable importance in the world's history; and the historic significance of the pictures is in every case combined with a high degree of decorative merit.

(Continued below.)



THE "MAYFLOWER": THE VESSEL IN WHICH THE PILGRIMS SAILED IN 1620 TO ESTABLISH THE FIRST PERMANENT COLONY IN NEW ENGLAND.

tiveness and artistic merit, and, where it is possible, with great detail and accuracy in the representation of rigging and hull. The little forty-ton caravel "Niña" was the smallest of the three ships which took part in Columbus's first expedition. She has the additional distinction of being the ship from which the New World (an island of the Bahamas) was first seen, at two o'clock in the morning of

(Continued below on right.)



THE "PRINS WILLEM": A DUTCH VESSEL OF THE MIDDLE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY—ONE OF THE SHIPS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.



THE "GRANDE RÉALE": A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH GALLEY, WITH LATEN SAILS AND GREAT BANKS OF OARS.



THE "OLD JAMES": AN ENGLISH WAR-SHIP OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY—ONCE THE FLAG-SHIP OF BLAKE AND SUBSEQUENTLY OF PENN.



THE "ROYAL LOUIS": A VESSEL OF 1692 TO 1720, FLAG-SHIP OF THE FRENCH FLEET; REPRESENTED IN BREST HARBOUR.

October 12, 1492, and of carrying back the Admiral to Europe at the end of the first expedition, since the flag-ship, "Santa Maria," had gone aground and been broken up off Haiti. The "Niña's" original complement was only eighteen men. More than a century after this wonderful voyage, another, destined to be scarcely

FROM THE PICTURES BY GUSTAVE

## DAYS OF SAIL: ALAUX "PORTRAITS" AND ADVENTURED LONG AGO.



THE "SIRÈNE" (1744-1760): A TYPICAL FRENCH FRIGATE OF THE PERIOD, A TIME WHEN FRANCE LED THE WORLD IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.



THE "BRETAGNE": A FRENCH WAR-SHIP OF 1762 TO 1796, WHICH CARRIED THE FLAG OF THE COMTE D'ORVILLE AT THE BATTLE OF USHANT.



THE "HÉROS" (1778-1793): THE FLAG-SHIP OF ADMIRAL DE SUFFREN DURING HIS UNIQUE INDIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1781 TO 1783.

less fruitful in its effects, was made between Europe and America. It was the "Mayflower," a vessel of about 180 tons burden, which in 1620 sailed with a hundred and two passengers from Southampton to Plymouth, Massachusetts, carrying the Pilgrims who established the first permanent colony in New England. There is no

(Continued on right at top.)



THE "MUIRON" (1792-1807): THE FRIGATE IN WHICH NAPOLEON MADE HIS HURRIED RETURN FROM EGYPT TO FRANCE IN 1799.

exact description of the "Mayflower," and M. Alaux has had to draw his picture from accounts of other ships of her size and class. She probably had three masts, a high stem and stern, and heavy though not ungraceful lines. She was one of the larger ships of the English merchant service, carried several guns, like all merchant ships of the time, and was square-rigged with a lateen sail on her mizen-mast. The French Admiral de Suffren, in his flagship "Le Héros," made a cruise to India in 1781 which gives him a place unique among French sailors. Off the

(Continued below.)



THE "TERPSICHORE": A FRENCH FRIGATE OF 1827 TO 1830; WITH FORE-AND-AFT RIGGING ON HER MIZEN.

coasts of South India and Ceylon, he conducted a long but inconclusive campaign against the English fleet, attacking with unprecedented vigour on every possible occasion. The "Muiron" was the frigate in which Napoleon made his hurried return from Egypt in 1799, evaded the English cruisers in the Mediterranean, and landed at Fréjus before proceeding to Paris and carrying out the famous coup d'état of the 18 Brumaire. In "La Belle Poule," painted entirely black, the Prince de Joinville brought home the Emperor's ashes from St. Helena in 1840.



"LA BELLE POULE": THE FRIGATE WHICH BROUGHT HOME NAPOLEON'S ASHES FROM ST. HELENA—PAINTED ENTIRELY BLACK.



# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

## VIVANDIÈRES FOR ANTS!—SOME VERY REMARKABLE BEETLES.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

THE writer of Ecclesiastes was probably in a rather despondent mood, such as we all occasionally feel, when he assured us that "much study is a weariness to the flesh." For surely here is a way of escape from boredom and the trivialities of life. It provides a world of its own where all else can, more or less at will, be forgotten. Such, at any rate, I think is the experience of all those whose good fortune has lured them into the delectable land where flowers grow, and creeping things innumerable and birds and beasts and fishes live out their days, each after his own fashion. From time immemorial men have found here a perpetual feast for the mind. But the pioneers saw "through a glass darkly." Fable and fact commonly confounded one another, and progress was slow. Our knowledge to-day, however, of living bodies is indeed extensive. And while it is still possible to have a good "working knowledge" of both plants and animals, we have to depend more and more on the specialist, who devotes perhaps a life-time to the intensive study of one small group.

But, besides those who have the good fortune to devote their whole time to what we call the study of "Natural History," there are far more than some suppose who, by force of circumstances, can do no more than take up this study as a recreation. Some would tell you that they do not go so far as "studying" Natural History, yet they find real enjoyment in just watching the wild life of the countryside and reading books on this theme. I am reminded of these by letters I have recently received concerning comments of mine on this page; wherein I have enlarged on the fact that the professional biologist has a habit of concentrating on the purely structural aspects of the particular animals he is describing, taking no

of their dead bodies. The psychologists are supposed to be the experts on this aspect of animal life. But their experiments and their deductions often irritate one by their crudity. Let it not be supposed that this matter of animals' "behaviour" is but of secondary

strange mode of transport. But it is evident that their form is not controlled by this factor. In one species at least these antennæ serve as torches, emitting a light like that of a glow-worm. No one has yet been able to account for their presence in the nests of ants and termites, yet they are to be found nowhere else, save on occasions when they have been taken on the wing at night, apparently migrating in search of a new ant-household.

The curious point about these uninvited guests is that they are not only allowed to remain without hindrance, but are encouraged to do so, even though they invade the nurseries of their hosts for the sake of feasting upon the eggs and the young they find there. One seems forced to conclude that their unpleasant habits are tolerated—for babies are cheap in ants' nests—to enable the community at large to satisfy their craving for some peculiar juice exuded by the beetles when coaxed to do so. For ants have been seen to caress their guests in a very persuasive way, thereby inducing them to exude from these strange antennæ, as well as from the under-side of the thorax, an aromatic fluid, having, we must suppose, some highly stimulating properties. Whether the effect produced acts as a drug, or answers to the pleasure we derive from "cocktails," we do not know. Curiously enough, there is an Australian beetle, very minute (*Ectrephes kingi*), which has antennæ closely simulating those of the Paussidæ. And it, too, is found only in ants' nests. The fact is the more interesting because it belongs to a quite different family, being related to the "death-watches." This can scarcely be called a case of "Mimicry," as it would be if it lived within the same area as one or other of the Paussidæ. So far as I can make out, no attempt has been made to discover whether this little beetle also exudes some delectable juice, and whether it is of the same nature as that of the Paussidæ.

When found in the nests, these Paussidæ commonly seem to be asleep, and the ants take but little notice of them. On other occasions they have been seen dragging these little beetles into the nest, evidently anxious to make use of them. And no resistance is ever offered to their would-be captors. Yet they have, if disposed to make use of it, a very powerful means of defence. For it has been found that, when suddenly touched in the nest, they will instantly discharge from the end of the body a volatile, caustic fluid of great pungency, and said to contain pure iodine, causing a general scamper among the ants to escape. On human skin it produces discoloration and burning. As a rule, the Paussidæ, of which there are more than 300 species, live in terrestrial nests. But some species have been found in the nests of a *Cremastogaster*, an ant which lives in the hollows of spines of *Acacia fistulosa*. Beetles of widely different species, as well as insects of many other orders, are commonly found in ants' nests, and nowhere else. Some of these must form the theme of another essay on another occasion.

2. ANOTHER OF THE PAUSSID FAMILY OF BEETLES WHICH IS COMMONLY FOUND AS A GUEST IN ANTS' NESTS—WHERE IT PROVIDES THE INMATES WITH A SWEET LIQUID, EXUDED FROM THE UNDER-SIDE OF THE THORAX: *LEBIODERUS PERCHERONI*, OF SIAM. (MUCH ENLARGED.)

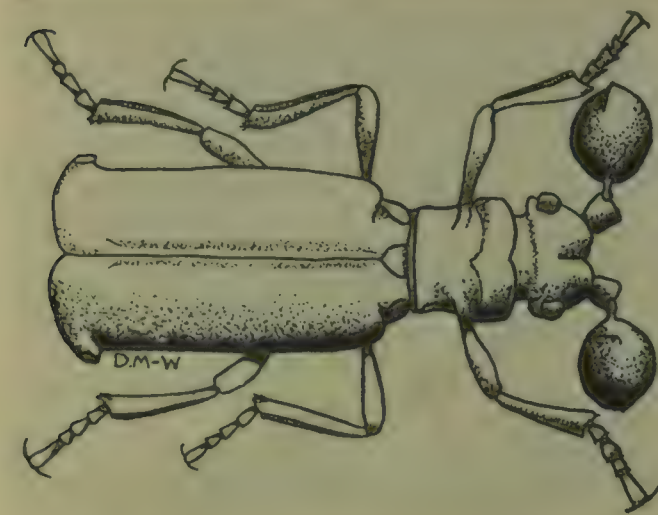
The notches seen in the broad expanded plates of the antennæ are the remains of transverse clefts dividing the now fused plate into five separate antennæ joints; thus showing that the antennæ in its ancestors were made of jointed rods, as in common beetles.

importance, and stands apart from the more "practical" problems of evolution, for this is far indeed from being the case. There are certain kinds of "behaviour" on the right ordering and sequences of which the very existence of the race depends. The young kangaroo, at the moment of birth, blind and still only half-developed, makes its way through the mother's fur to her pouch, climbs in, and fastens itself to her teat, to which it remains permanently fixed for weeks. Here, indeed, is strange "behaviour." One false move in this chain of sequences ends its career forthwith.

It would be possible to multiply instances of this kind by the hundred. But just now let me take one or two concrete cases which have been much in my mind recently, and which bear on queries which have been addressed to me. These cases concern small beetles, belonging to the family Paussidæ, related—remotely, perhaps—to our violet-beetle (*Carabus violaceus*). They are mostly to be found in Africa,

Asia, and Australia, but one species is found in the South of France. And in all cases they are found either in ants' nests and those of termites, or at night on their migrations. They will be found described in almost any text-book on beetles, but my interest in them was aroused afresh by a delightfully concise summary written recently by my late colleague Mr. C. J. Arrow, of the Natural History Museum.

As will be seen in the adjoining illustrations, the most remarkable feature of these small beetles—the largest species does not exceed half an inch in length—is the antennæ, which exhibit a strange diversity of form. The ants use these as handles in carrying their guests about the nest! Had we known but one species, it might have been inferred that the particular and peculiar shape of its antennæ was in some way an adjustment to this



1. ONE OF THE PAUSSIDÆ, A FAMILY OF BEETLES WHICH EXHIBIT SOME MOST SURPRISING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FORM OF THEIR ANTENNÆ: THE AFRICAN TORCH-BEARING BEETLE (*PAUSSUS SPHEROCOCCUS*), BEARING TWO LUMINOUS GLOBES ON ITS HEAD. (MUCH ENLARGED.)

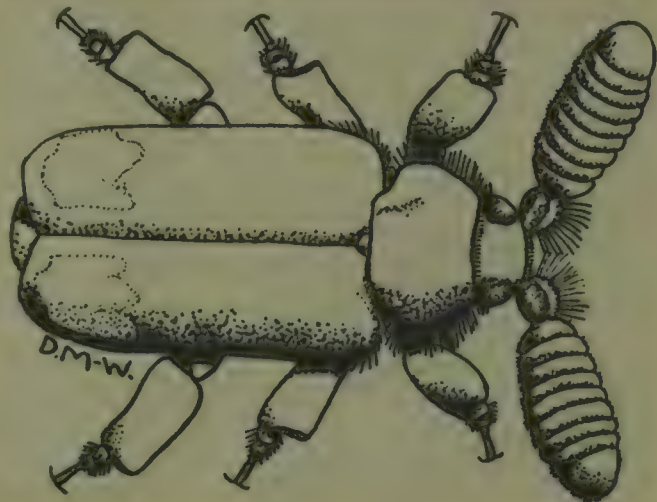
The torch-bearing beetle has its antennæ in the form of globes, which were found by Afzelius, the Swedish naturalist, to emit a phosphorescent light. But it is unknown whether any others of the 300 known species of Paussidæ possess this power.

After Illustrations in the Natural History Magazine; by Courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

account of his subjects from the point of view of these "outdoor" naturalists.

These aspects, without question, are matters of fundamental importance, and must form the foundation of all our attempts to trace out the evolution of the various types of animals—and plants—and the inseparable problems of descent. Neither the dissecting-knife nor the breeding-cage, however, will ever reveal what was the "behaviour" of any given subject under examination during life. Anatomically, we can scarcely distinguish between the thrush and the blackbird, the sparrow and the goldfinch. Yet each one of these builds a nest after its own fashion. Some birds can be taught to repeat phrases in human speech—the parrot and the raven, for example. Yet the organ of voice, the syrinx, which is the avian voice-organ, in these two is very different, and both differ fundamentally in their means of voice-production from Man, yet they can "speak" in our tongue!

The emotions, again, whether we study them in men, monkeys, magpies, or mayflies, can never be inferred from the most minute and exhaustive study



3. ONE OF THE PAUSSID BEETLES WHICH LIVES AS A GUEST IN ANTS' NESTS: *CERAPTERIS LATIPES*; OF WHICH THE ANTENNÆ EXHIBIT A STRANGE DIVERSITY, AND ARE USED BY THE ANTS FOR CARRYING THEIR GUESTS ABOUT! (ENLARGED.)

The exact function of these extraordinary antennæ is, as yet, unknown. When turned over on their backs, the beetles have been seen to use them as levers with which to right themselves, as the king-crab uses its tail. But even if this use is constant, it will not account for the singular variety of shape they take.



## BORES TO BE STUDIED SCIENTIFICALLY?—"EAGRES" IN ENGLAND AND CHINA.



THE REMARKABLE TIDAL BORE, OR "EAGRE," ON THE TRENT, IN LINCOLNSHIRE; A PHENOMENON WHICH IT HAS BEEN PROPOSED TO INVESTIGATE SCIENTIFICALLY: WAVES THAT TRAVEL UP THE RIVER AT ABOUT NINE MILES PER HOUR, "KEEPING STATION" WITH EACH OTHER AS THEY GO.



A TIDAL BORE IN CHINA: A "WALL OF WATER" ADVANCING UP THE MOUTH OF THE TSIEH TANG KIANG, NEAR HAINING.

We illustrate here two tidal bores—one in Lincolnshire and one in China. The universality of this phenomenon lends great interest to the proposals to investigate it scientifically. The photograph of the tidal bore, or eagre, in the Trent, was taken by Dr. Vaughan Cornish, F.R.G.S., just below Gainsborough, Lincs., about twenty-five miles from its starting-point near the outfall of the river into the estuary of the Humber. The occasion was a morning tide in the month of August, three days after new moon, when the rise and fall of the tide is near its maximum. The rush of the waves, which travel at about nine miles an hour, and "keep station" with each other as they go, is very thrilling to watch. Although mathematicians have

developed in outline a theory of tidal bores, the eagre of the Trent presents many features which are not yet explained by theory. At a recent meeting of the Geophysical Section of the Royal Astronomical Society, Dr. Vaughan Cornish pointed out that the additional data required by the mathematician could be best obtained by simultaneous observations at different places by a team of observers equipped with kinematic cameras and other instruments; and suggested that the investigation should be carried out by a scientific expedition from one of the Universities during the Long Vacation, a time of year when the tides are particularly favourable for the work.



# BOOKS OF THE DAY.

LAND and sea have had a long start of the air as fields of exploration and adventure, but even in the comparatively few years since flying passed from theory to practice the last-named element, with its infinitely wider scope, has made wonderful progress. Aviation has already laid the broad foundations of an epic history, and is rapidly accumulating a literature of its own. In this respect, of course, it has an advantage over its rivals in their early days, when there existed nothing like the present facilities for publication and record. Hakluyt himself could scarcely scratch together but a small proportion of the enormous romance associated with the sea since man first ventured on its surface. To-day it would probably be possible, even now, to fill a larger volume than his with recorded stories of the air. The difficulty of a modern Hakluyt would be selection and omission rather than lack of matter.

One of the most interesting and important of recent accretions to the literature of flight is an enthralling book entitled "By Air." By Sir Harry Brittain, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D. With an Introduction by the Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., Secretary of State for Air, and eighty-eight illustrations (Hutchinson; 12s.). The book originated from a suggestion that the story of British civil aviation had never been fully told, and that an endeavour to do so should be made before the available material was lost. "I decided," says the author, "to make some attempt in this direction, and to bring my experience up to date set off on a 16,000-mile flight to the Cape and back." Like Gilbert's Mr. Hooper, however, he is "disinclined his trumpet to be blowing," and it remains for the Secretary for Air to indicate his abundant qualifications. "Sir Harry Brittain's varied and intimate association with aviation," writes Lord Londonderry, "covers the whole period from his first adventurous balloon ascent in 1906 to his able chairmanship of the Session on Air Transport at the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce held this summer in Vienna."

Naturally, much of the book is concerned with the great enterprises of that safest of air lines, Imperial Airways, and its guiding "brains," from Sir Eric Geddes, the dynamic chairman, downwards. Sir Harry Brittain has the gift of seeing romance behind the apparently commonplace. Taking his text from the Air A.B.C., "a small time-table which, twenty years ago, would have seemed an incredibly romantic concoction by Jules Verne," he points out the amazing possibilities of rapid European travel opened up by the great British line. "But my Air A.B.C.," he continues, "does not limit itself to the skyways of Europe. The whole world begins to spread before the eyes as the routes of Imperial Airways are detailed. . . . And all the time I shall be flying British. I shall be seated in one of those marvellous steel monsters which comprise the great air fleet of Imperial Airways. These aeroplanes are making sky history."

In my progress through his pages, I have been astonished at the wealth of incident, and of curious side-lights on all sorts of things, which the story involves. Allusions to gold thieves and illicit diamond buying, for instance, suggest new subjects for "thrillers." We hear, again, of priceless treasures being conveyed across the world in aeroplanes, such as the Shah's crown jewels for the Persian Art Exhibition in London, and of the use of aircraft in prospecting for radium ("50,000 times more precious than gold"), in preventing forest fires, or in bringing medical aid to remote and isolated sufferers in the wilds. Then there are tales of aerial stowaways, of eagles and other birds attacking aeroplanes, of adventurous long-distance flights and tragedies of Atlantic pioneers. Again, we have the feats of air photography, which, among much else, corroborated what really happened to the hosts of Pharaoh, engulfed not in the Red Sea, but in the waters of Lake Bardawil when the tide came in.

One chapter is devoted to the flying experiences of the Prince of Wales, to whom the book is dedicated as having, by his example, "done so much to make our nation air-minded." Another chapter renders tribute to the magnificent work of the Royal Air Force in pioneering new routes and "policing the far-flung frontiers of the Empire." This last reference brings me to Sir Harry Brittain's view regarding that aspect of aviation which causes most misgivings—its part in any future war. "There are alarmists," he writes, "who picture the horrors of a great war in the air. They terrorise civilians by reports of cities laid waste by bombs from the air, of gases drenching streets and countryside, and of high explosives devastating from the clouds above. This very-much-overdrawn picture is often

used as an argument for the retrenchment of our flying services, whereas it could more logically be used to support their expansion to protect us from these horrors."

Every writer of recent history likes, if possible, to catch his witnesses alive, and this consideration has been felt also by the author of "THE ROMANCE OF THE GOLDEN RAND." Being the Romantic Story of the Life and Work of the Pioneers of the Witwatersrand—the World's Greatest Goldfields. By William Macdonald, Editor of "The Sun of South Africa" and "The Johannesburg and Rand Annual." With four Maps and eleven Illustrations (Cassell; 10s. 6d.). During several years the author explored and located historic spots where this great gold-mining industry began, and then decided to compile brief memoirs of the



"THE WORLD AND THE THREE WISE MEN"—GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, H. G. WELLS, AND G. K. CHESTERTON: A STRIKING PAINTING, BY OTWAY MCCANNELL, WHICH IS IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. The Exhibition is being held in the Royal Society of British Artists' Galleries, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall.

From the Picture by Otway McCannell, R.B.A., A.R.W.A. (Reproduced by Courtesy of the Artist. Copyright Reserved.)

original prospectors. "It seemed of the utmost importance," he writes, "that such historical sketches should be published while happily quite a number of the Pioneers are still alive, and can correct and revise statements regarding their own careers." The book is dedicated to Fred Struben, "discoverer of the goldfields," and his own story of the finding of "the Confidence Reef," on Sept. 18, 1884, is given in full. Among other famous South African personalities who figure prominently in the book are Lieut.-Col. Henry Nourse, Col. Ignatius Philip Ferreira, Sir Julius Jeppe, W. H. Auret Pritchard, and Harry Struben, brother of Frederick. The Rand goldfields have recently become a topical subject in connection with a new provident scheme for the miners announced by the mine-owners, and Mr. Macdonald's interesting book appears at a moment when it will command wide and well-merited attention.

Modern annals of the sea, like those of the air, have outgrown the limits of any compendium, and a Hakluyt of to-day would find himself in command of an army of scribes producing an interminable series of volumes. Marine literature has likewise resolved itself into individual authorship. An admirable addition to its corpus is "S.O.S." A Book of Sea Adventure. By David Masters. Author of "When Ships Go Down" and "Wonders of Salvage." With 14 illustrations (Eyre and Spottiswoode; 8s. 6d.).

The title of the work does not mean that the author restricts himself to episodes in which wireless has played a leading part—in some, indeed, it does not figure at all—but merely indicates a general atmosphere of dramatic adventure and rescue. Imagine sixteen separate descriptions of thrilling events, to which newspapers nowadays would devote several columns and heavy headlines, all compressed between two covers, and you will understand the character of this very stirring book. It shows the variety of perils that may still befall "those that go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in the great waters." Perhaps the most arresting is the tale of rescues from a Chinese wreck (the *Hong Moh*), at which "Evans of the *Broke*" performed a heroic act which he tried, unsuccessfully, to conceal, and for which he received the first gold medal ever bestowed by Lloyds. Other outstanding chapters are those describing the terrible experiences of the *Empress of Australia* and other ships in Yokohama Bay during the great Japanese earthquake of 1923; a tragic case of cannibalism among castaways in a boat, which led to a unique trial at Exeter in 1884; and a more cheerful story of a modern Grace Darling—a young girl named Ethel Langton—who kept the Bembridge Light burning for three nights, alone and almost without food, while her father, the lighthouse-keeper, who had gone ashore for provisions, was prevented from returning by a raging gale.

Before leaving maritime matters I must mention a new edition of a valuable little work of reference, "SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVIES" (British Commonwealth of Nations). By Oscar Parkes, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. 1934 (Sampson Low; 3s. 6d.). Dr. Parkes also edits that famous record of the world's Navies, "Jane's Fighting Ships." The present work, both in character and format, is a miniature counterpart of the larger volume, but confined to the British Fleets. It is now in its fourth edition, and there is a suggestion that it should become an annual. The title of this new volume, as the author points out, has been altered to include the Dominion Navies, which are now described in separate sections. The book is especially opportune, since the question of the Navy's relative strength, compared to that of other Powers, has become a matter of public urgency, as was made clear by Dr. Parkes himself, with an explanatory drawing, in our last issue.

I must now turn from the life of action on the land, on the high seas, and in the still higher skies, to the more reposeful atmosphere of literary pursuits in a bygone day. In doing so I renew acquaintance with a writer whose knowledge of the sea was probably limited to its aspect from Brighton and Margate beaches, and perhaps to the commercial side of overseas trade during a long servitude to the office stool in the accountant's department of East India House. The book in question is "EVERYBODY'S LAMB." Being a Selection from the Essays of Elia, the Letters and the Miscellaneous Prose of Charles Lamb.

Edited by A. C. Ward. Illustrated by Ernest H. Shepard (Bell; 10s. 6d.). The main attraction of this book lies in the fifty inimitable drawings in which Mr. Shepard makes visible both the individual occupations of Lamb himself and manifold aspects of London in his day, besides occasional glimpses of suburban and rural scenes. Friendly in spirit and informative in detail, they are quite the best illustrations for such a purpose that I have seen. The sense of period, in matters of detail—costume, furniture, architecture, and so on—is never unduly forced, but is all-pervasive, and evidently the result of most careful study. In looking at them, one seems to be living in the early nineteenth century. The book forms an appropriate companion and historical sequel to its predecessors—"Everybody's Pepys" and "Everybody's Boswell," illustrated by the same artist.

On the editorial side, the new volume is equally satisfactory. Mr. Ward has shown great skill and judgment in selecting and co-ordinating his material. He supplies also an interesting introduction, a useful annotated list of principal characters figuring in Lamb's correspondence, and that indispensable adjunct, a good index. He is particularly happy, I think, in his estimate of Lamb's personality: he rescues him from Victorian sentimentalism, and emphasises the essential manliness that underlay the wistful and whimsical charm of the essays. The total result is a delightful and coherent book, which will enable the busy reader of to-day to extract the gist of Lamb's character and genius.

C. E. B.



BOUGHT FOR PRESENTATION TO THE CORPORATION OF GLASGOW: "ADAM ET EVE CHASSÉS DU PARADIS"; BY EUGÈNE DELACROIX (1798-1863).

The purchase was made under the Hamilton Bequest. The picture measures 54½ by 41½ inches.

Reproduction by Courtesy of Messrs. Alex Reid and Lefèvre, the Lefèvre Galleries, King Street, St. James's.



# FISHY DENIZENS OF HOT "SODA-WATER": THE TILAPIA OF MAGADI.

LAKE MAGADI is the greatest concentration of crude soda in the world. It lies in the Great Rift Valley in Kenya, at an altitude of 2000 feet, and is seventeen miles long, with an average width of one-and-three-quarter miles. It is fed by hot soda springs which well up out of the ground, the temperature ranging from 113 deg. F., to practically boiling-point. In these streams lives a small fish of the Tilapia species, which, through the ages, has adapted itself to

[Continued below on left.



THE MAGADI LAKE, IN KENYA: A DESOLATE STRETCH OF WARM WATER THICK WITH SODA, AND INHABITED BY A PECULIAR BREED OF FISH.—WITH SOLID SODA IN THE FOREGROUND.



A STRETCH OF THE SOLID SODA, ABOUT TEN FEET DEEP, ESTIMATED TO AMOUNT TO SOME 200 MILLION TONS, AND CONSTANTLY RENEWING ITSELF: A CHANNEL CUT THROUGH THE DRY CENTRE OF THE LAKE



TAKING THE TEMPERATURE OF ONE OF THE HOT SODA SPRINGS FEEDING THE LAKE, WHICH, IN THIS INSTANCE, WAS 113 DEG. F., BUT MAY SOMETIMES TOUCH BOILING-POINT.

Continued.] its extraordinary surroundings and also to the high temperature of 108 deg. F. At the breeding season a nest is made. This is cone-shaped in section, and has ridges on the sides. The male keeps guard over the eggs at the bottom, and, with ceaseless movements of his fins, maintains a flow of water over the eggs to oxygenate them during the hatching period. If a fish is put on the bank the fierce heat of the valley dries it up, and it becomes a mummy, owing to the soda in the tissues. Some fish have been introduced into perfectly fresh water, and these have also flourished, built their nests, brought forth their young, but have not grown any larger than their brothers in the soda springs of the lake.



THE FISH WHICH LIVE IN THE WARM SODA-WATER: MALE TILAPIA GUARDING THEIR NESTS (x), WHICH ARE CONE-SHAPED, AND KEEPING THE WATER CIRCULATING OVER THEIR BROODS WITH THEIR FINS.



ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TILAPIA WHICH LIVE IN THE SODA LAKE, INCLUDING TWO MALES GUARDING THEIR EGGS (x): FISH WHICH ARE INURED TO A TEMPERATURE OF 108 DEG. F.



A CLOSER VIEW OF A TILAPIA'S NEST IN THE SODA LAKE; SHOWING THE CHARACTERISTIC CONCENTRIC RINGS OF THE CONE, AT THE BOTTOM OF WHICH THE MALE FISH WATCHES OVER THE EGGS AND AERATES THEM.



# THREE BLIND MICE.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"BLESSINGTON—D'ORSAY": By MICHAEL SADLEIR.\*

(PUBLISHED BY CONSTABLE.)

THE "bare facts" of Lady Blessington's career, interpreted by so sympathetic a treatment as Mr. Sadleir's, make a painful story, and, in some aspects, a sordid story. She had the worst possible start in life, being born of a drunken father in an Irish village, in 1789, and being married at the age of fifteen to a husband whom Mr. Sadleir represents (no doubt on sufficient evidence) as a sadistic brute. From the double bondage of husband

mercenary *tertium quid*. The world, no doubt, would have to continue to shrug its shoulders and accept the amusing Blessington hospitality as far as it dared, if Lord Blessington had not made a will which startled his generation and has continued to puzzle posterity.

Lord Blessington had a son and a daughter by his first marriage. The son died, and it may be conjectured that the daughter, Harriet, was something of a problem to a father who desired a good match for her; for she seems—little wonder!—to have been an uninteresting and repressed girl. D'Orsay had never set eyes on her; but Blessington made a remarkable codicil to his will, the effect of which was, in broad terms, handsomely to endow both d'Orsay and Lady Blessington on condition that d'Orsay married Harriet. In the eyes of the world, this was a transparent conspiracy between an unfaithful wife and her lover at the expense of a deceived husband and an innocent step-daughter; and this last element, particularly, was too much even for the most tolerant critics.

D'Orsay carried out his part of the bargain, though his marriage to the unfortunate Harriet seems never to have had any reality; and soon after Blessington died of apoplexy. Lady Blessington returned to London, disregarding unconcealed hostile opinion: the spirit she showed one cannot help admiring for its pluck, though to many of her contemporaries it seemed mere impudence; nevertheless, she succeeded in re-establishing a salon, to which she attracted many famous personages of the day, though of the male sex only. We have the impression from Mr. Sadleir's account that her position was never very secure, and that many of her "lions" came in a spirit of curiosity rather than allegiance. D'Orsay was, most

to escape the debtor's prison which yawned for him. Lady Blessington was sold up, and nearly all her debts were satisfied. She, too, retired to France and to lonely obscurity, which she faced with patience. Death came soon and kindly, and three years later the Last of the Dandies, broken and perhaps deranged, followed her.

No doubt the facile explanation of these two lives, so fatally intermingled, is too obvious, and therefore explains nothing. We wonder, however, whether Mr. Sadleir's interpretation, interesting though it is, does not go to the other extreme. It certainly rests on a number of conjectures which, as Mr. Sadleir frankly admits, cannot, in the nature of the case, be supported by evidence. We are to suppose that Lady Blessington, owing to her early matrimonial experiences, was without the capacity for passionate love, and was certainly never in love with d'Orsay. D'Orsay himself was subject to an even more definite incapacity—this is the least necessary and certainly the least supported of Mr. Sadleir's assumptions. Lord Blessington not merely had a passion for spending and display, but was definitely insane. It may have been part of this insanity, or at least, abnormality, which gave to the Blessington-d'Orsay triangle an even more sinister aspect than has been supposed, for it is suggested that d'Orsay's attraction for Blessington was of a pathological kind, and that the extraordinary codicil was a voluntary and freakish benefaction (perhaps even in the nature of blackmail?) from the wealthy degenerate to the object of his admiration. All one can say of these bold inferences is that there is nothing inherently impossible or improbable in them; but Mr. Sadleir does not convince us that the inferences drawn by contemporary observers were any less possible or probable. Human relationships are so infinitely complex and unpredictable that probably nobody will ever quite understand the exact nature of the tie which held these three people. To us it seems quite as likely that it was innocent and simple as that it was guilty and complex.

However that may be, Mr. Sadleir's picture of Lady Blessington is extremely understanding, impartial, and absorbing. The reader accepts her as a woman of remarkable charm and courage, and feels no more desire than was felt by those who amused themselves in her society to pass judgment on the mistakes or misfortunes which placed her irrevocably in a foredoomed attitude towards life. Cold appraisal pronounces her essentially an adventuress, whether by circumstances or temperament, or both, but who can withhold admiration from adventure undertaken and carried through with *panache*? She was born too late; two hundred, a hundred, years earlier she might have made a brilliant King's Favourite, and ruled a country. Most adroitly, she availed herself of her peculiar social position to develop a technique of her own. "A pleasant freedom from the artificial constraints of polite society was the special achievement of Lady Blessington's hospitality. It was not the freedom of licence. Indeed, serenity and

[Continued on page 960.]



ALFRED D'ORSAY; AFTER A DRAWING BY AUBRY: THE EXQUISITE PROTEGE OF THE EARL OF BLESSINGTON AND LIFELONG FRIEND OF HIM AND THE COUNTESS MARGUERITE.

A lasting intimacy sprang up between the Blessingtons and d'Orsay; but the author casts doubt on the general assumption that d'Orsay and the Countess were lovers.

and parental influences she escaped to the "protection" of one Captain Jenkins. By this time she was a woman of great beauty and more than average intelligence, for, during her comparatively quiet years in the Jenkins ménage, she seems to have educated herself into the woman who was to become mistress of a salon, accomplished hostess, and prolific writer of ephemera. We may discern, thus early, a creditable determination to make the best of herself and to establish a place in the world, in spite of the unpromising prospect which was then before her.

Chance brought her in contact with Lord Blessington (then Lord Mountjoy), who had already made one eccentric excursion into matrimony. Jenkins (to put the matter plainly) sold his treasure to the wealthy young peer for a substantial consideration, and Sally Power, *alias* Margaret Farmer (the brutal husband had conveniently fallen from a window when drunk and broken his neck), *alias* "Mrs." Jenkins, entered into her kingdom, in 1818, as Marguerite, Countess of Blessington, and seized with both hands a glittering opportunity, which may have been mere miraculous chance, or may have been an achieved ambition. Blessington, with more money than he knew what to do with, held high and ostentatious state in England and abroad, and his Countess played her part with spirit. Italy and France saw and envied—perhaps smiled at—their peripatetic splendour, and wherever they went there was lavish entertainment, which won them many interesting acquaintances and a few loyal friends. In St. James's Square, Lady Blessington maintained a spectacular standard with vivacity. There was only one fly in the ointment: the Jenkins episode was known, relished, and exploited by rival hostesses; and "correct" ladies did not enter Lady Blessington's salon nor receive her in theirs.

Past scandal might have died in the course of time, but unfortunately Lady Blessington's life was destined to be complicated by scandal of an increasingly notorious kind. The fascinating young Count d'Orsay, quickly known to London society as dandy, boon-companion and prodigal, had become an intimate friend of the Blessington family. He soon established himself as a permanent part of the "Blessington circus" abroad, and an ornamental fixture of the household at home. It is needless to say that, to the world, this three-cornered arrangement bore the simple explanation of beautiful young wife (with dubious antecedents), weak and gullible husband, and attractive,



LADY BLESSINGTON, ABOUT 1830; AFTER R. J. LANE'S ENGRAVING OF A DRAWING BY LANDSEER: A PORTRAIT DONE WHEN THE COUNTESS WAS ABOUT FORTY-ONE.

of the time, a member of the establishment, and society, rightly or wrongly, flatly refused to consider him a mere son-in-law.

D'Orsay's means of subsistence, or extravagance, and therefore Lady Blessington's, depended in large measure on the stability of the marriage with Harriet. But it was fundamentally unstable, and soon broke down, to the accompaniment of further resounding scandal. Thereafter, finance was always insecure, and the collapse of the whole false fabric was only a matter of time. Lady Blessington's "life stretched before her as a prolonged exercise in keeping up appearances." With enormous industry—and again we must say with enormous pluck—she kept the pot boiling by writing; she turned her hand to anything—novels of fair second-class merit (and some spitefulness), diaries, journals, the immensely popular annuals and gift-books of the period, and even, there is some evidence to suppose, handbooks of etiquette. "Had the 'Woman's Page' of to-day existed a century ago," writes Mr. Sadleir, "Lady Blessington would have been the most sought-after editress of her time." While she was thus slaving, d'Orsay was running from one insensate excess to another, and before long, after the usual stage of immuring himself from sheriff's officers, he fled to France



LADY BLESSINGTON IN THE EARLY 1840'S; AFTER A LITHOGRAPH OF A DRAWING BY D'ORSAY: THE GIRL FROM A HUMBLE IRISH FAMILY WHO BECAME ONE OF THE BEAUTIES AND SOCIAL LEADERS OF LONDON.—[Reproductions by Courtesy of Constable and Co., Publishers of "Blessington—d'Orsay."]

\* "Blessington—d'Orsay: A Masquerade." By Michael Sadleir. With Sixteen Plates in Gravure. (Constable and Co.; 9s. net.)



## THE CALIFORNIA LYNCHING: THE MOB IN ACTION; BREAKING INTO SAN JOSÉ GAOL.



THE CALIFORNIA LYNCHING: THOMAS THURMOND, AN ALLEGED KIDNAPPER, ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

One of the most hideous lynchings in the history of California occurred on the night of November 26. A crowd of about 100 men battered in the doors of the county gaol at San José, beat the sheriff into insensibility, and, in spite of the clubs and tear-gas bombs of policemen and deputy sheriffs, carried off Thomas Thurmond and Jack Holmes, who were alleged to have confessed to the kidnapping and murder of Mr. Brooke Hart, the twenty-two-year-old son of a local merchant. The two men were stripped, beaten,



THE GAOL AT SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA, FROM WHICH TWO MEN WERE CARRIED OFF AND HANGED: A CROWD OUTSIDE; WHILE THURMOND AND HOLMES WERE WITHIN, AWAITING TRIAL.

best lesson California has ever given the country. We show the country that the State is not going to tolerate kidnapping." These expressions of approval were generally condemned. Lynching is rare in California. It is mainly confined to the South, where the victims are usually negroes.



JACK HOLMES, ALLEGED TO HAVE CONFESSED TO KIDNAPPING AND MURDER: ONE OF THE MEN LYNCHED.

and hanged on a tree in a neighbouring park. Some 6000 other people looked on, cheering the lynchers. When Mr. James Rolph, Jr., the Governor of California, heard the news, he said: "This is the



THE BREAKING-IN OF THE GAOL DOOR AT SAN JOSÉ—THE BATTERING-RAM OF IRON PIPING IN ACTION, WIELDED BY A CROWD OF LYNCHERS INCLUDING AT LEAST ONE WOMAN (WEARING A FUR COAT WITH LIGHT COLLAR): A PRELUDE TO THE LYNCHING OF THURMOND AND HOLMES, WHO WERE TAKEN FROM THE GAOL AND HANGED.



# THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER GUARDED BY THE PHOTOGRAPHS THAT CALL TO MIND THE RECENT SHOOTING

# "HIPO," A VOLUNTEER CIVILIAN FORCE. OF A GERMAN SOLDIER BY AN AUSTRIAN PATROL.



A RAILWAY GOODS STATION ON AUSTRIAN TERRITORY BUT OF GERMAN OWNERSHIP, AND USED FOR PROPAGANDA BY FLYING THE SWASTIKA FLAG: THE STATION AT KUFSTEIN.



FLYING THE GERMAN SWASTIKA FLAG FROM AN ATTIC WINDOW: THE AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS ON BAVARIAN SOIL NEAR KIEFERSFELDEN—THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF THE HOUSE GERMAN AND THE LEFT AUSTRIAN.



WORK THAT NECESSITATES SKILL IN CLIMBING, AS IMPORTANT OBSERVATION-POSTS ARE OFTEN SITUATED ON STEEP MOUNTAIN-SIDES: A FRONTIER PATROL ON PRECIPITOUS ROCKS.



TWO "HIPO'S" WITH AN AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS OFFICIAL AT A ROAD JUNCTION: A TYPICAL GROUP AT A POINT WHERE EVERY VEHICLE OR PEDESTRIAN CROSSING THE FRONTIER IS SEARCHED.



FRONTIER GUARDS AT THE AUSTRIAN END OF A SALT-MINE SHAFT WHICH BEGINS IN BAVARIA: A PLACE AT HALLEIN, IN SALZBURG, WHERE CLOSE WATCH IS KEPT BY THE AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES TO PREVENT THE SMUGGLING OF PROPAGANDA.



A GRIM REMINDER OF THE PERILOUS NATURE OF FRONTIER PATROLLING: A WAYSIDE MEMORIAL TO MICHAEL SCHWANNINGER, ONE OF SEVERAL YOUNG FRONTIER GUARDS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES.

Owing to the feeling caused in Austria by Nazi activities and the influx of Nazi propaganda from Germany, the guarding of the frontier has become a serious task. These illustrations are of special interest in view of the recent frontier incident, in which a German soldier named Schuhmacher, said to have belonged to an infantry battalion training on ski in the Bavarian Alps, was shot dead by Austrian frontier guards. Conflicting accounts were reported from both sides. The Austrian Chancellor,

Dr. Dollfuß, ordered an inquiry, and expressed deep regret to the German Minister in Vienna. At the State funeral of Schuhmacher, in Nuremberg on November 27, Herr Hitler spoke at the grave-side, and a wreath was laid by the Austrian Consul-General at Nuremberg. Our photographs were accompanied by the following description from an Austrian source: "At present, the Austrian frontier is guarded against the National Socialist Government of Germany neither by professional soldiers nor



AN AUSTRIAN SKI PATROL IN SNOW-CLAD FRONTIER MOUNTAINS: A SCENE RECALLING THE FACT THAT THE GERMAN SOLDIER RECENTLY SHOT ON THE BORDER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF A SKIING PARTY.



AN AUSTRIAN MACHINE-GUN POST IN THE LOFT OF A PEASANT'S UNINHABITED HUT: MEMBERS OF THE "HIPO" FRONTIER FORCE PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.



A MOTORIST STOPPED AT THE FRONTIER: HIS CAR UNDER EXAMINATION BY GUARDS, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO TYRES, IN WHICH PROPAGANDA MATERIAL CAN BE SMUGGLED.



SOLDIERS FOR FRONTIER WORK: SERVING OUT AMMUNITION TO MEN OF THE INNSBRUCK CANTONAL STORM COMPANY, DISTINGUISHED BY A DEATH'S HEAD ON HELMET AND FACINGS.



GUARDS AT A BRIDGE PROTECTED BY A HEAVY CHAIN STRETCHED ACROSS THE ROAD: A METHOD EMPLOYED BY THE AUSTRIANS FOR HOLDING UP TRAFFIC ON THE FRONTIER BETWEEN KUFSTEIN AND BAYREICH.



BARBED WIRE, WHICH CAN BE ELECTRICALLY CHARGED: ONE OF THE FRONTIER POSTS WHERE GUARDS SPEND FOUR HOURS, OFTEN AT ALTITUDES WHERE, EVEN IN SUMMER, THE TEMPERATURE IS BELOW ZERO.

by gendarmes, but by men of various occupations who offer their services voluntarily. A force was recruited throughout the country from the ranks of the Heimatschutz (Home Defence), and called the Hilfspolizei (auxiliary, 'Hipo'), which undertakes the frontier service. It entails danger even to expert climbers, and men are often on duty for twenty hours. The 'Hipo' frontier force is fully equipped both with weapons and war material. Electrically-charged wire-cutters, machine-gun posts, and so on,

are to be seen in this region, which may, perhaps, be regarded as a key to the peace of Europe. Heroes' graves are also found here, as many a young volunteer has lost his life. For the most part, any attacks and hold-ups that occur on the Austro-German border are carried out by ambuscade. On many points of the frontier there are strips of land belonging to the neutral zone—No-man's Land—formed partly by nature, and partly to avoid conflict."



# IN THE WORLD OF ART—PREHISTORIC, HISTORIC, AND PRESENT-DAY.



ON EXHIBITION IN CONNECTION WITH THE 450TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF MARTIN LUTHER: THE FAMOUS CROY TAPESTRY FROM GREIFSWALD.

This tapestry has been lent to the Luther Exhibition in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin. In the ordinary way, it is shown once every ten years, on July 7. It was made in Stettin in 1554 by a worker from the Netherlands. The Croy family gave it to Greifswald University in the seventeenth century. The great Protestant reformer is seen preaching before the royal families of Saxony and Pomerania.



A MODEL THAT HAS AROUSED FIERCE DISCUSSION: DE SOETE'S DINANT WAR MEMORIAL—THE CIVILIAN DEAD ARISING WITH HANDS UPLIFTED, SWEARING THAT THEY WERE NOT FRANCS-TIREURS.

This work, designed by Pierre de Soete for erection in Dinant, has caused much controversy and much heated discussion in Germany. It will be recalled that the Germans invading Belgium, and seeking to force the passage of the Meuse, almost completely destroyed the town when they rushed it on August 23, 1914. On the same day 665 persons were shot there, the Germans accusing the civil population of having fired upon them. The civilian dead included 71 women and 30 children.



ANOTHER FLINT THAT IS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN FASHIONED BY A STONE AGE SCULPTOR: A FIND MADE IN A GRAVEL PIT IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

On November 4, we published a photograph of a prehistoric stone representing a human head which had been found at Wissant. Now Mr. Ludovic MacL. Mann, President of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, sends us this photograph of a flint in his collection. He believes that a Palaeolithic man, noting its resemblance to a human head, worked on it, enhancing the resemblance by fashioning features. It is thrice the size of a human head. At its base is a natural vertical perforation which might have been used as a socket for a supporting pole.



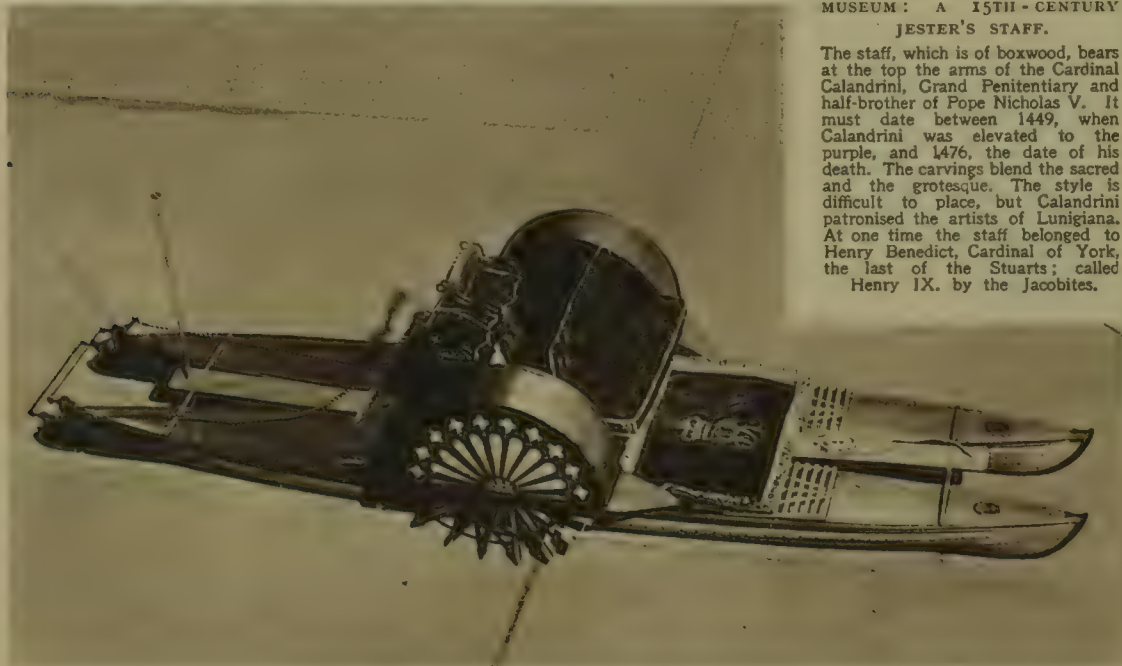
THE WEEK'S TREASURE AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A 15TH-CENTURY JESTER'S STAFF.

The staff, which is of boxwood, bears at the top the arms of the Cardinal Calandrini, Grand Penitentiary and half-brother of Pope Nicholas V. It must date between 1449, when Calandrini was elevated to the purple, and 1476, the date of his death. The carvings blend the sacred and the grotesque. The style is difficult to place, but Calandrini patronised the artists of Lunigiana. At one time the staff belonged to Henry Benedict, Cardinal of York, the last of the Stuarts; called Henry IX. by the Jacobites.



BY THE SCULPTOR OF THE B.B.C.'S ARIEL AND PROSPERO: A NEW CALVARY BY ERIC GILL, AT HANWELL.

The sculptured group is by Mr. Eric Gill and has just been completed at St. Thomas's, Hanwell, Middlesex. Mary and John are seen at the foot of the Cross. They are six feet high. The arms of the crucified Christ stretch across the outside of the east window of the church. Mr. Gill's work, it will be recalled, includes the controversy-provoking sculptures for Broadcasting House; notably Ariel and Prospero, over the main entrance.



A CURIOUS CRAFT DESIGNED FOR QUEEN VICTORIA: A MODEL OF THE WATER VELOCIPED FASHIONED FOR HER MAJESTY AND USED ON VIRGINIA WATER.

The last two photographs on this page provide so obvious a contrast that it seems superfluous to point it out. On the left is a contrivance that is essentially of last century; on the right is a new Calvary by one of the most famous of ultra-modern sculptors. The model of the water velocipede is in the Exhibition of Native Boats, now in being in the Science Museum, South Kensington. The paddles were turned by pedalling. "Boats" of this type were not uncommon on the Thames



WE reproduce here, in their actual colours, three examples of the beautiful early Chinese bronzes found in the Old Loyang Tombs, as described by the Bishop of Honan, Dr. White, in our issue of October 28 last, and further illustrated in that of November 4. He stated that, from historical references in an inscription on one of the bells discovered, most scholars fix their date as 550 B.C., though one authority assigns them to 379 B.C. In a note on the bell shown here, Dr. White says: "In Chou times it was the custom to place in the tombs, at a burial, sets of bells with a ritual significance. At Loyang over fifty such bells were exhumed, which came from thirteen different sets, each set, when complete, probably containing sixteen bells graded in size. All but one have the usual thirty-six knobs, or 'nipples,' on their two faces, for they were not round but elliptical. This bell has a *t'ao-t'ieh* design on the upper part, and a double bird design below. The larger bells have also a small single bird on the lower right-hand corner."

## THE BEAUTY OF CHINESE BRONZE IN THE SIXTH CENTURY B.C.: GEMS FROM THE LOYANG TOMBS.

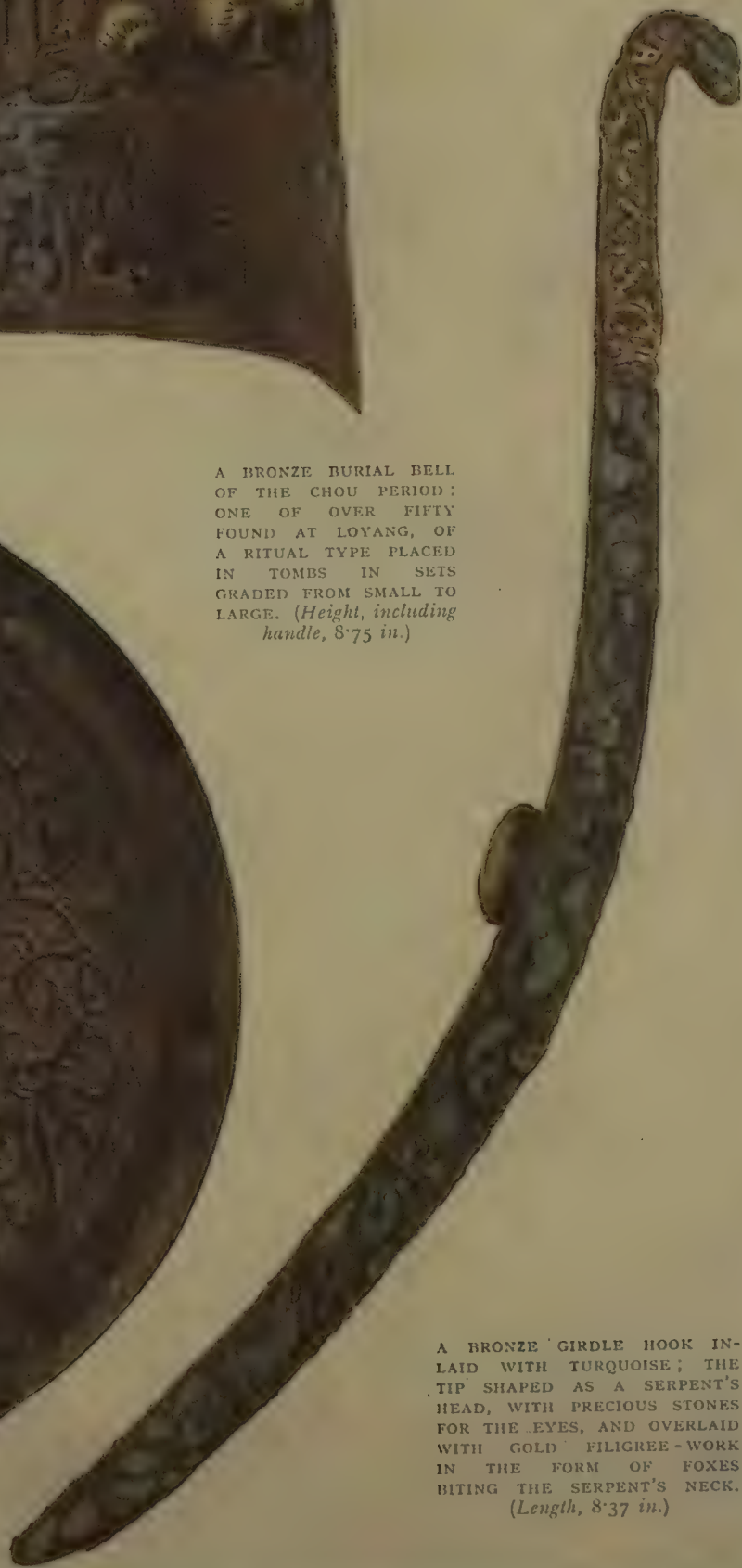
AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY THE RT. REV. WILLIAM C. WHITE, D.D.,  
BISHOP OF HONAN.



A BRONZE BURIAL BELL  
OF THE CHOU PERIOD:  
ONE OF OVER FIFTY  
FOUND AT LOYANG, OF  
A RITUAL TYPE PLACED  
IN TOMBS IN SETS  
GRADED FROM SMALL TO  
LARGE. (Height, including  
handle, 8.75 in.)



A BRONZE MIRROR, DECORATED WITH A "CLOUD AND MOUNTAIN"  
PATTERN IN FREE STYLE ON A BACKGROUND OF FINE SPIRALS,  
WITH THREE NARROW CIRCLES OF ROPE PATTERN. (Diameter, 9.25 in.)



A BRONZE GIRDLE HOOK IN-  
LAID WITH TURQUOISE; THE  
TIP SHAPED AS A SERPENT'S  
HEAD, WITH PRECIOUS STONES  
FOR THE EYES, AND OVERLAID  
WITH GOLD FILIGREE-WORK  
IN THE FORM OF FOXES  
BITING THE SERPENT'S NECK.  
(Length, 8.37 in.)



# Romantic Vereeniging, Scene of the Anglo-Boer Peace Conference: Amenities of "Coming Together."



BEAUTY OF THE RIVER WHICH IS THE CHIEF SOURCE OF JOHANNESBURG'S WATER-SUPPLY: A PICTURESQUE BEND ON THE VAAL.



NOTED FOR BOATING AND FOR BATHING AND OTHER AQUATIC SPORTS: THE VAAL AT VEREEINGING—WITH THE RAILWAY BRIDGE.



A LANDING-STAGE ON THE VAAL AT VEREEINGING: PLEASURE-SEEKERS OF A TOWN NOTED BOTH AS A RESORT AND A MANUFACTURING CENTRE.

Vereeniging is one of South Africa's romantic spots. Its name, which means "Coming Together," or "Place of Union," was given to it because it was a point of contact between the Boer Republics of the Orange-Free State and the Transvaal. The town dates back to 1878 and owes its being to the discovery of the rich coal-field on which it stands. In those days, before the advent of railways, it was one of the chief "drifts," or crossing-places, over the Vaal River, between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Vereeniging, however, is best remembered, perhaps, as the place at which, in 1902, were held those negotiations which led to the signing, in Pretoria, of the Peace Treaty which ended the Anglo-Boer War. On that occasion the Boer Republics were represented by President Steyn, the late Generals Botha, De La Rey, and De Wet, and Generals Hertzog and Smuts, while the British Forces were represented by the late Lord Milner and General Kitchener. The town has witnessed much industrial development around its coal-fields, and



ON THE MACCAIVLEI GOLF-COURSE: LINKS THAT ARE AN AMENITY SECOND ONLY TO FORTY MILES OF BOATING ON THE VAAL RIVER.

in 1923 came into further prominence with the opening of a big barrage scheme which stems the flow of the Vaal River for 42 miles, forming an immense reservoir which is the main source of water-supply for the city of Johannesburg, 40 miles away. The scheme cost £1 million pounds, and is the largest work of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Apart from its utility, it has helped to make Vereeniging one of the most charming inland resorts of South Africa. A splendid golf-course, with an appropriate club

and dormie house, has been laid out on Maccaivlei, on the picturesque banks of the river, and these varied amenities, combined with the delightful charms of the locality, favouring camping out and picnicking, have made it a pleasant rendezvous for holiday-makers and the citizens of Johannesburg. The Director of the Travel Bureau, in the new South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, is in a position to provide our readers with authentic and reliable information about this sunshine playground.



# FINE COGNAC—



AGED in wood. The perfect Brandy. The finest Liqueur. Even the glasses reflect the shadow of the cask in which 'Cordon Bleu' is matured for more than 35 years.

## MARTELL'S CORDON BLEU



# PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE: PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK.



GROUP-CAPT. L. W. B. REES, V.C., WHO RECENTLY CROSSED THE ATLANTIC ALONE IN AN 8-TON KETCH—PHOTOGRAPHED IN NASSAU HARBOUR, BAHAMAS.



THE KETCH "MAY," IN WHICH GROUP-CAPT. REES CROSSED THE ATLANTIC ALONE: THE LITTLE VESSEL AT ANCHOR IN NASSAU HARBOUR AFTER TRAVELLING DIRECT FROM THE AZORES.

Much interest was aroused recently by the news that a party of British Naval officers were sailing from China to London in their own sailing-vessel. The exploit we illustrate here is in some ways even more remarkable: indeed, it rivals the most daring achievements of the ever-adventurous Alain Gerbault.



MR. RONALD TREE.

Elected M.P. (Conservative) in the Harborough by-election, following the resignation of Lord Castle Stewart. Had a majority of 6860—a clear majority of 716 over the combined votes of his two opponents. The Conservative majority in 1931 was 19,578.



MR. LOUIS HASSELMANS.

Leader of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, New York. Recently scored a great personal triumph when he conducted the famous Monte Carlo Musical Phalanx at the Opera House at Monte Carlo, where an unusually ambitious season of opera commences in January.



MR. P. G. KONODY.

The well-known art critic. Died November 30; aged sixty-one, following an operation. Born in Budapest; settled in London, 1889. Editor, the "Artist," 1900-2. Published numerous guides for collectors and monographs.



MR. R. B. MELLON.

The great American banker and industrialist. Died December 1; aged seventy-five. One of the richest men in the U.S.A. President of the Mellon National Bank. Brother of Mr. Andrew Mellon, the banker, who was formerly American Ambassador in London.



SIR ARTHUR CURRIE.

Commander of the Canadian Forces in France after 1917. Died November 30; aged fifty-seven. Played a great part in organising the Militia in Vancouver before the war. Principal of McGill University, Montreal, 1920.



MR. HARRY DE WINDT.

The well-known traveller and explorer. Died November 30; aged seventy-seven. Went from Peking to France by land, and from Russia to India via Persia, in the last century. Travelled from Paris to New York by land, 1901-2.



THE VISIT OF M. LITVINOFF TO SIGNOR MUSSOLINI IN ROME: THE SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR AT THE STATION.

M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, arrived in Rome from Naples on December 2 and had a conversation with Signor Mussolini next day. The topics of discussion are understood to have included Italian views on disarmament and the promotion of the peace of Europe, and Italy's policy in the Near East and the Balkans. On December 4 he was received in audience by King Victor Emanuel.



PRINCE GEORGE'S VISIT TO DUNDEE, TO OPEN THE NEW CITY SQUARE AND CIVIC CHAMBERS: SOME OF THE CROWD OF TEN THOUSAND WHICH HEARD THE PRINCE SPEAK FROM THE BALCONY; A SPEECH THAT WAS BROADCAST.



PRINCE GEORGE'S VISIT TO DUNDEE: H.R.H. INSPECTING THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE GUARD OF HONOUR AT THE CIVIC CHAMBERS.

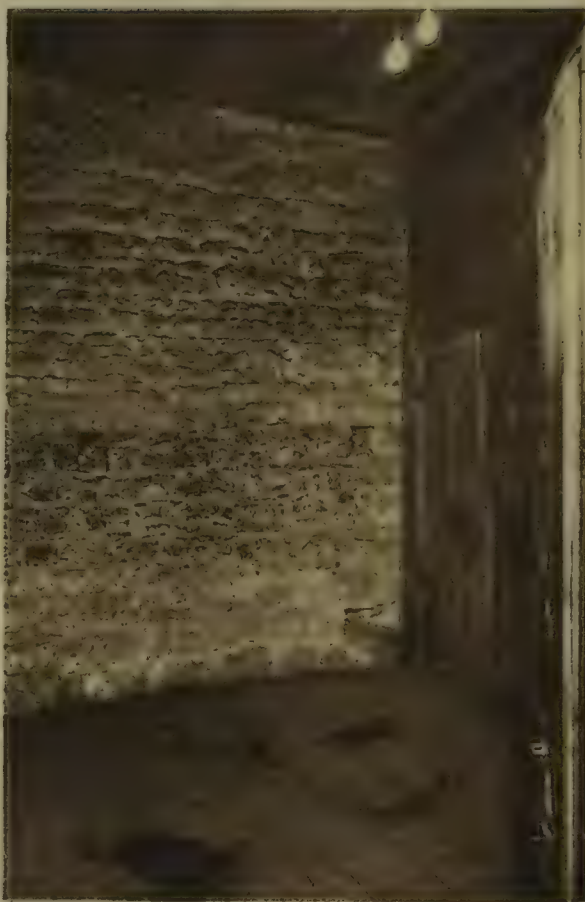
Prince George visited Dundee on November 30, to open the new Civic Chambers and City Square—the completion of a scheme of central development begun twenty years ago. Ten thousand people were present at the main ceremony of the day, which took place in the City Square, when Prince George's speech, and that of the Lord Provost, Mr. W. H. Buist, were broadcast. A civic luncheon took place, and in the afternoon the Prince opened the new club rooms at Dundee Royal Institution for the Blind. A novel feature of the royal visit was Prince George's inspection at Barrack Park of thirteen local hiking clubs.



## THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER: THE CONFIRMATION OF KING RICHARD'S GUILT.



THE ENTRANCE TO THE "BLOODY TOWER" IN THE TOWER OF LONDON, WHERE SIR THOMAS MORE'S ACCOUNT SUGGESTS THE PRINCES WERE BURIED.



THE ROOM IN THE "BLOODY TOWER" (THEN CALLED THE GARDEN TOWER) WHICH AN OLD TRADITION CLAIMS AS THE SCENE OF THE PRINCES' DEATH.



THE ENTRANCE AND STAIRCASE OF THE WHITE TOWER, BENEATH WHICH WERE FOUND THE PRINCES' REMAINS IN 1674—REINTERRED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



THE URN IN HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, WHICH HOLDS THE BONES OF THE TWO MURDERED PRINCES—SET UP BY CHARLES II., AND OPENED FOR THE INVESTIGATIONS HELD LAST JULY, WHICH CONFIRMED THE GUILT OF KING RICHARD.



THE TRADITIONAL MURDERER OF THE PRINCES, WHOSE GUILT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED FOUR-AND-A-HALF CENTURIES LATER: RICHARD III.—FROM THE PAINTING IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

How, when, and by whose order the "Two Princes in the Tower," Edward V. and his brother, Richard Duke of York, met their death, has for long been a problem round which much legend and conjecture has centred. Investigations carried out this year have gone far to confirm the guilt of the original suspect, Richard III., and to exonerate Henry VII. from any part in the murder. In 1674 some bones were found under a staircase in the White Tower of the Tower of London, and were assumed to be those of the Princes; in fact, they were reinterred as such by Charles II.'s orders. In response to requests that these bones should be examined to test the evidence for their identification, they were exhumed last July, examined and photographed, and then wrapped separately in lawn and reburied with proper rites.

The investigations, conducted by Mr. Lawrence E. Tanner, the Keeper of the Muni-ments at Westminster Abbey, and Professor William Wright, of the London Hospital Medical College, President of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland, indicated that the remains were those of two boys aged about twelve and about ten, with certain similar features suggesting family relationship, and, in one case, with marks that would confirm the tradition that death was due to suffocation. The ages are the really significant point. They show that if, as is highly probable, the bones are those of the Princes, they were murdered in 1483, when Richard held power—two years before the Battle of Bosworth, which established Henry VII. If Henry had been responsible, it could not have been before 1485 or 1486.



# THE YOUNGER HENRY VIII.: A FAMOUS HOLBEIN IN LONDON.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE OWNER, EARL SPENCER.



THE CENTRAL FEATURE OF THE PRESENT WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB: THE PORTRAIT OF HENRY VIII., BY HOLBEIN, AT ALTHORP—A SMALL PICTURE 12 INCHES HIGH.

As a further side-light on the Holbein controversy over the Castle Howard portrait of Henry VIII., we reproduce here Holbein's famous work at Althorp, lent by Earl Spencer to the Winter Exhibition of the Burlington Fine Arts Club. This exhibition illustrates phases of British art not to

be shown fully at the Exhibition of British Art at the Royal Academy. The Althorp Holbein is famous for sinister characterisation, and perfect condition. A reproduction in "Hans Holbein Le Jeune" (Hachette) dates it 1537. Henry was then 46. A portrait of him at the age of 25 appears on page 928.



## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



**TWELVE THOUSAND MERCHANT NAVY OFFICERS PETITION PARLIAMENT—BY BOAT:**  
THE TUG "BRITANNIA" TAKING THE DEPUTATION TO WESTMINSTER.

Flying the Red Ensign and gaily dressed with flags, the tug "Britannia" carried to Westminster on November 30 a petition for presentation in Parliament signed by more than 12,000 officers of the British Merchant Navy and by over 10,000 members of the public. The petition drew attention to the grievances of officers and prayed for a public enquiry into their conditions of service. The deputation landed at Westminster Pier and proceeded to the House of Commons.



**A ROAD OF RUSH MATS—TO ABSORB VIBRATION AND PREVENT SINKING:**  
AN EXPERIMENT IN THE BULB-GROWING DISTRICT OF HOLLAND.

This road at Hillegom, a centre of the Dutch bulb-growing district, is, our correspondent informs us, laid on a foundation of rush mats. This serves a dual purpose, for it absorbs the vibration of traffic and prevents the road from sinking into the soft soil.



**AN INTERESTING ADDITION TO THE BRITISH NAVY: THE NET-LAYING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SHIP "GUARDIAN."**

We illustrate here an interesting vessel which will take her place in the British Navy before long. This is the new net-laying and photographic ship "Guardian," specially built for these purposes, which is to be commissioned with the Home Fleet in place of the sloop "Snapdragon." The "Guardian" was laid down under the 1930 programme; displaces 3050 tons; and is capable of 18 knots. She carries two 4-inch guns. She was built at Chatham.



**THE NEW TOWN HALL AT SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE OPENING CEREMONY ON NOVEMBER 14.**

The opening of the new Town Hall at Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, took place on November 14, the ceremony being performed by the Mayoress, Mrs. J. Reid Rowland. A large number of citizens and distinguished visitors attended. Our photograph shows the exterior of the fine new building, which was built at a cost of £50,000. Salisbury has a population of some twenty-nine thousand, including about ten thousand Europeans.



**GAS DRILL FOR RED CROSS NURSES: MEMBERS OF THE CAMBERWELL DIVISION LEARNING TO USE GAS MASKS UNDER EXPERT SUPERVISION.**

As we have many times illustrated in these pages, much attention is given in the Continental countries, especially Germany, to training the public in the use of gas masks. The authorities in this country, too, are now taking measures on the same lines. A manual of instruction in gas drill is being prepared by the War Office for Voluntary Aid Detachments; and here are seen members of the Camberwell Division of the Red Cross receiving instruction from a Territorial officer.



**A PARALLEL TO THE REPORTED JAPANESE "LIVING TORPEDO": A BRONZE OF THE "THREE HUMAN BOMBS" OF SHANGHAI, SHOWN TO SCHOOLBOYS.**

A note on the photograph reproduced above states: "This bronze group represents the famous 'Three Human Bombs'—Japanese soldiers who sacrificed their lives to blow up Chinese barbed wire during the 1932 fighting at Shanghai." This recalls the reported Japanese invention of a torpedo, steered by a man inside doomed to certain death on impact, illustrated in our issue of November 25.



**THE "PALACE OF THE SOVIETS," MOSCOW: AN ARCHITECT'S MODEL OF THE ACCEPTED DESIGN; SURMOUNTED BY A COLOSSAL LENIN IN CHROMIUM STEEL.**

The plans for the new "Palace of the Soviets," in Moscow, were passed, it is understood, early in January. The building itself, should the project be carried through, will be some 800 ft. high, and will be surmounted by a colossal statue of Lenin in chromium steel 180 ft. high. (The "Statue of Liberty," New York, is 151 ft. high, including the pedestal.) The "Palace" will embody six separate auditoriums; the biggest to seat 20,000.



## BRITISH CHILDREN: A NEW SERIES OF STUDIES BY EDMUND BLAMPIED.

DRAWINGS SPECIALLY MADE FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY EDMUND BLAMPIED.



"NOW, TUPPENCE, DO YOU REALLY UNDERSTAND WHAT I'VE TOLD YOU?"



"WHISPERS."

We here continue our new series of reproductions of drawings by Edmund Blampied, devoted to studies of British children. Two series of Blampied's drawings preceded it in our pages. In this series we have already shown incidents from the

life of the "poor child and the rich child," and exciting occasions in a poor district. In this number two intimate moments receive the attention of the artist, who gives them a charming rendering.



## THE IMMATURE APE'S REACTIONS TO CIVILISED LIFE AND HABITS.



BATHING: MESHE DISPORTING HERSELF IN HER CEMENT POOL, WHERE ON HOT SUMMER DAYS SHE PLAYS IN THE WATER MOST OF THE TIME.



A YOUNG CHIMPANZEE THAT HAS LIVED MOST OF HER LIFE IN A NEW YORK SUBURBAN HOME: MESHE AT THE AGE OF FOUR AND A HALF.

## A YOUNG CHIMPANZEE TAUGHT AS DIVERSIONS AND ATTAINMENTS—BATHING;



MAKING SOAP-SUDS: MESHE IN HER POOL, WASHING WITH A RAG AND SOAP, AND PLAYING WITH LATHER AND SUDS, JUST LIKE HUMAN CHILDREN.



THE LITTLE CHIMPANZEE AS A "WINTER-SPORTS GIRL": MESHE, ATTIRED IN SWEATER, TROUSERS, AND GOLOSHERS, TAKING HER TURN WITH A HUMAN COMPANION TO PULL THE SLEDGE.



A WALK IN THE SNOW WITH A LITTLE HUMAN FRIEND: MESHE IN HER WARM WINTER OUTDOOR CLOTHES SEES AN ASPECT OF THE EARTH UNKNOWN IN HER NATIVE WEST AFRICAN JUNGLE.



A TEST OF INGENUITY: THE CHIMPANZEE, TETHERED BY A CHAIN, USING A STICK—HELD BY HER HAND AND FOOT—TO DRAW WITHIN REACH A TEMPTING FRUIT WHICH HAD BEEN PLACED ON THE GROUND NOT FAR AWAY.

The ape's reactions to human instruction and companionship are always of fascinating interest. In our last issue we illustrated an experiment in training a young female chimpanzee along with a little boy, as described in "The Ape and the Child," by W. N. and L. A. Kellogg, an American book, of which we gave a review. The photographs we now publish come from the current number of "Natural History" (the journal of the American Museum of Natural History), illustrating an article by Mr. H. C. Raven, of the Department of Comparative and Human Anatomy. The article is



THE CHIMPANZEE AS "FIREMAN": MESHE, SEATED ON THE ROOF OF HER OWN ABODE, PLAYING THE HOSE, WHICH SHE HAS CARRIED UP FROM THE GROUND, SOMETIMES SPRAYING WATER THROUGH UPPER WINDOWS.

entitled "Further Adventures of Meshe, a chimpanzee that has lived most of her life in a New York suburban home." Her earlier adventures were similarly illustrated in our issue of May 28, 1932, from Mr. Raven's previous article in the same magazine. It was there recorded that Meshe was brought into his camp in the French Cameroun, during a gorilla-hunting expedition, in February 1930, when she was a baby weighing about 10 lb. She arrived with him in America a year later. In his present article Mr. Raven writes: "Meshe is now (July 1933) 4½ years old and weighs

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION BY H. C. RAVEN, ASSOCIATE CURATOR, COMPARATIVE

## A CHILD WOULD BE TAUGHT IN A NEW YORK HOME: TABLE MANNERS; CYCLING; SLEDGING, AND NURSING BABY.



SUCKING GRAPE-JUICE THROUGH A STRAW: AN OCCASION WHEN, HAVING EMPTIED HER GLASS, MESHE CLIMBED ON HER CHAIR AND FINISHED THE REST IN THE JUG.



AN ICE-CREAM PARTY—HUMAN AND SIMIAN: MESHE ENJOYING WHAT SHE CONSIDERS A GREAT TREAT, WELCOMING IT VOICIFEROUSLY BOTH BEFORE BEING SERVED AND WHILE EATING.



THE CHIMPANZEE AS CYCLIST: MESHE LEADING A TRICYCLE PARADE CARRYING THE STARS AND STRIPES, WITH FOUR CHILDREN, AT WHOM SHE LOOKS ROUND INQUIRINGLY IF THEY STOP OR LAG BEHIND.



"SEASIDE" FRANKS BETWEEN BOY AND CHIMPANZEE: MESHE PADDLING AND FLOURING WET SAND OVER HIS KNEES—A GAME SHE ENJOYS, THOUGH, BEING UNABLE TO SWIM, SHE WILL NOT GO INTO DEEP WATER.

46½ lb. In general appearance she has not changed very much in the last two years, though she has lost some of her baby looks and habits. In her mental development she has changed more than in her appearance. She has learned many new things, and can now keep an audience entertained for an hour or more, demonstrating to them how easy it is for a chimpanzee to acquire human accomplishments." Among other things, Mr. Raven describes her extraordinary ingenuity in freeing herself from fastenings, and the many pranks she has played after doing so. "When

AND HUMAN ANATOMY, AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK.



THE YOUNG CHIMPANZEE AS "LITTLE MOTHER" TO A HUMAN BABY: MESHE DELIGHTED AT BEING ALLOWED TO NURSE MR. RAVEN'S INFANT DAUGHTER, AGED 2½ MONTHS, WITH WHOM SHE WAS EXTREMELY GENTLE AND SOLICITOUS.

Meshe first arrived from Africa," he continues, "our children carried her on the handle-bars of their tricycles. Later, I bought her a kiddie-car with pedals." Eventually, as one photograph shows, she learnt to ride a tricycle herself. "Sometimes," says Mr. Raven, "our small children and their friends had a parade, each one on some sort of tricycle or bicycle, with Meshe as the leader." If the children stopped, or did not follow closely, she would look back inquiringly. When they kept close, she rode steadily along. Her table manners are exemplary.





## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. BEAUTY OF FACE AND HAND.

By FRANK DAVIS.

THREE weeks ago I described and illustrated on this page a

clock by Tompion, and remarked that it told one almost everything except the winner of next year's Grand National. I find now that it was hardly necessary to make even this reservation, for the central disc—at that time a mysterious pattern of lines—is now seen to represent the original owner's horoscope. Clock enthusiasts can compare with this extremely interesting dial the much earlier and not dissimilar table clock made by Jacob the Czech for King Sigismund of Poland in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries (illustrated in Britten).

For the benefit of those whose main object in looking at a clock is to tell the time without caring in the least whether or no the information is provided by a comely and dignified instrument, I illustrate this week a series of seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century dials, with the suggestion that your real clock-man is an artist as well as a master of mechanical science. Perhaps Fig. 1 will be a sufficient proof of this proposition: here are copies of three sets of hands by three great masters of their craft, made, of course, without precision tools. It is easy to disregard such details when looking casually at a fine clock: actually, immense pains have been lavished upon apparently insignificant parts, and, particularly in the Tompion example, with a wonderful effect of lightness and grace. It is heretical, indeed almost impious, for the

corner decoration for a generation. An early Tompion this, date c. 1675, with an hour hand only and the hours divided into quarters.

Rather more austere and extraordinarily well-proportioned is the Joseph Knibb dial of Fig. 5. The hands are superb, and the whole

The same pretty design is to be found upon English drug-jars (blue on white—a series belonging to Mr. Geoffrey Howard appeared on this page some months ago), on English and French furniture, and 'is, of course, derived from Renaissance Italy, which, in turn, obtained the idea from classical antiquity. It is easy to attribute to sober English craftsmen the use of a symbol which is flattering to what one supposes was their bias in favour of inculcating moral lessons, but it is really impossible to justify the theory: the truly formidable, not to say surly, piety of the seventeenth century could hardly have chosen so lighthearted a method. The cherubs, by the way, go out of fashion during the reign of Queen Anne, but the country makers remained faithful to them for another ten or twenty years. One observes, in fact, the same procedure as has often been demonstrated on this page in the case of furniture, both English and French: London and Paris discard a certain mode, and the new ideas only gradually permeate to the provinces. So Bordeaux is still making characteristic Louis XV. cupboards in 1785, and the jolly little cherub still spreads his wings on clock dials at York in the 1720's.

With the dial of Fig. 3 we see the beginnings of a new fashion—the arched top, which is rare before this date—about 1705—but common, indeed almost universal, throughout the eighteenth century. In this instance it presumably was evolved in order to give the crown and its surrounding decorations adequate space, while in many cases it is used for a purely scientific



3. AN EARLY EXAMPLE OF A THEN NEW FASHION IN CLOCK-FACES, WHICH CAME IN ABOUT 1705: A TOMPION DIAL WITH AN ARCHED TOP GIVING SPACE FOR THE DISPLAY OF THE CROWN AND ITS SURROUNDINGS, AND EXHIBITING THE MORE ELABORATE TREATMENT OF THE CHERUB IN THE CORNER, KNOWN AS *LAMBREQUIN*.

thing is an acknowledged masterpiece. Each minute is marked on the outer circle. Hour figures, by the way, are always in Roman numerals, except in specially made clocks for astronomical purposes.

I now proclaim another heresy. Some of the elect, I find, have managed to persuade themselves that the winged cherub appears so often on a clock face because it is the symbol of the Deity: I suggest that this is an agreeable and pious delusion, having no foundation in fact. It is no disparagement of the worthy seventeenth-century craftsman to say that, faced with the problem of filling up four empty corners, he first experimented with engraved flowers as in Fig. 2, and finally decided upon the jolly little winged cherub which exactly filled the space and looked cheerful. Having found so practical and jolly a formula, I believe he clung to it because it was pleasant and not because it was pious.

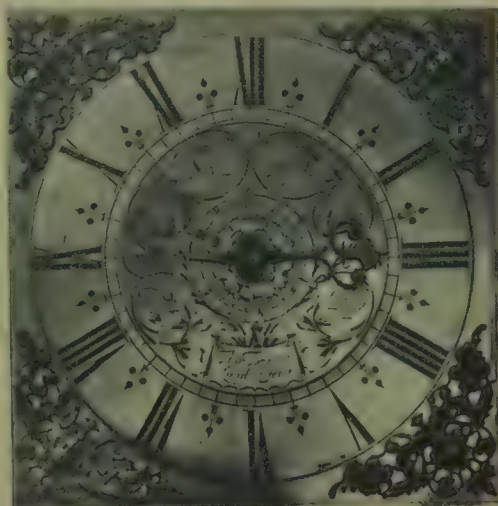


2. AN EARLY STYLE OF CLOCK-FACE IN WHICH THE CORNERS AND CENTRE CIRCLE ARE FILLED WITH ENGRAVED FLORAL DESIGNS AND FOLIAGE: AN EXAMPLE DATING FROM ABOUT 1670.

Reproduction by Courtesy of Mr. E. A. Watkins.

outsider to advance the opinion that even the great clockmakers are better as *artists* in the small details of their work rather than in the far more complicated business of relating the parts to the whole: it is a rare clock which does not jar on the sensitive onlooker either by some error of proportion or extravagance of taste, and this country is particularly fortunate in having produced four or five really first-class horologists just when society did not often demand a scientific instrument disguised as a pastry-cook's nightmare.

Dials, of course, are there to provide information, but I am all for having the time told me in poetry, or at least in noble English prose, which is the language spoken by the best makers. Fig. 2, for example, by Edward East, c. 1670, has the corners and centre circle engraved with foliage and flowers. A similar pretty convention is to be seen in the Tompion dial of Fig. 4, but with the corners filled with the winged cherub which, in one form or another, was the favourite style of



4. AN EARLY CLOCK-FACE BY THE MASTER, THOMAS TOMPION: CORNERS FILLED WITH THE CHARACTERISTIC CHERUB MOTIF WHICH WAS ALMOST INVARIABLY USED AT THE END OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, BUT WENT OUT IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE; AND A SINGLE HAND. (PERIOD, 1675—1680.)



5. A PARTICULARLY FINE DIAL OF A THREE-TRAIN CLOCK BY JOSEPH KNIBB: MERCURIAL GILT METAL-WORK, WITH A LARGE CIRCLE HAVING EVERY MINUTE NUMBERED.

and not a decorative purpose. This dial, like that of the earlier example of Fig. 4, also exhibits the more elaborate treatment of the cherub which we call *lambrequin*—if possible, more obviously Italian than the simpler form of the other examples.

A photograph cannot reproduce the peculiar charm of colour of an old dial, nor its mat surface. The dials are always of brass (that is, during the great age of the clockmaker—very early examples are of iron), the circles containing the figures smooth, the background hammered unless engraved. Occasionally, in very special pieces, the circles will be of silver—for example, there is a famous clock by Joseph Knibb in which the large and small circles are of this metal. Described baldly like this, one thinks of some fantastic piece of extravagance like the silver bed that belonged to Nell Gwynn. Actually, the dull silver backed by dull brass, and the whole set off by the most exquisite lettering and hands, is the simplest and most austere clock-face it is possible to imagine.

1. CLOCK-HANDS THAT SHOW A MASTERLY HANDLING OF METAL AND A DELICATE SENSE OF FORM: THREE SETS—BY KNIBB (ABOVE); QUARE (CENTRE), AND TOMPION (COPIES).

Figs. 1, 3, 4, and 5 reproduced by Courtesy of Mr. F. H. Green.



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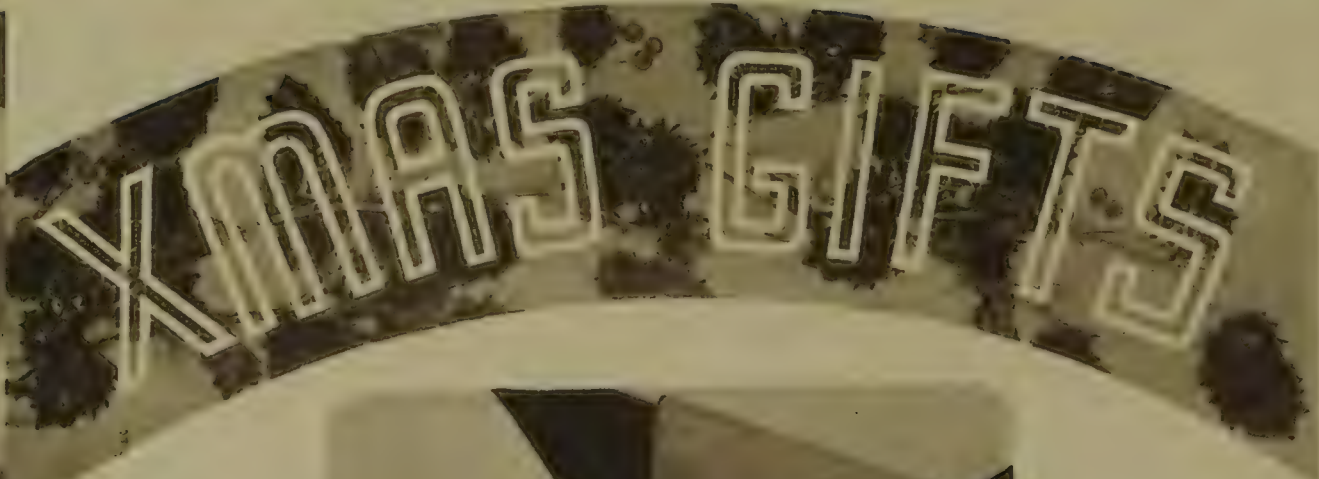
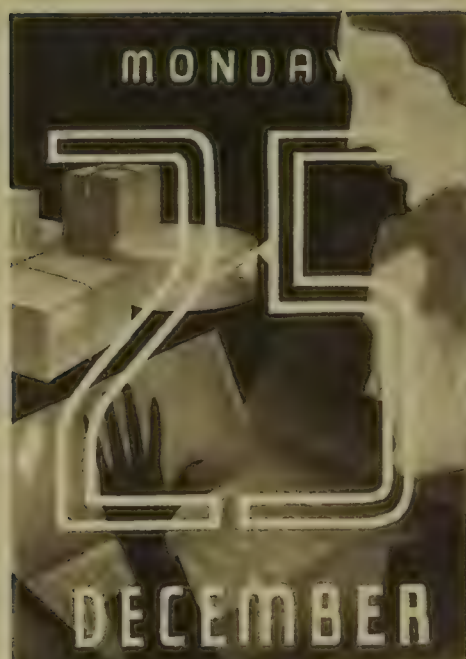


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(LEFT) SWEETS FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON, NOVELTIES FOR FRIENDS OF ALL AGES. MACKINTOSH'S FAMOUS TOFFEE AND BONBONS ARE THIS YEAR OBTAINABLE IN DELIGHTFUL CONTAINERS RANGING FROM 6D. UPWARDS. BESIDES BOXES, THERE ARE SAILING YACHTS, "CUDDLY KITTEN" COPPER COFFEE-POT AND TEA SERVICE.



(LEFT) THE LATEST HANDBAGS: GIFTS FOR THE SMART WOMAN FROM WOOLLANDS OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE. THE BAG OF WALNUT WOOD AND CHROMIUM ON THE RIGHT COSTS 39S. 6D. AND THE CHINESE EMBROIDERY BAG IS 59S. 6D. THERE ARE ALSO FLAP-JACKS HAND-PAINTED ON LINEN AND NEW CIRCULAR DIAMANTÉ CLIPS



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(RIGHT) READY TO SEND AND CERTAIN TO PLEASE: "CRAVEN A" CIGARETTES IN THEIR GAY CHRISTMAS CARTONS. THESE CIGARETTES, WHICH ARE GENERAL FAVOURITES, ARE OBTAINABLE IN THIS FORM IN FOUR SIZES, FROM 2S. 6D. FOR 50 TO 10S. FOR 200. A GREETING CARD IS ON THE BACK OF EACH BOX.



(LEFT) A VOGUE OF THE MOMENT: AN EVENING HANDKERCHIEF OF FILMY CHIFFON FROM ROBINSON AND CLEAVER'S (REGENCY STREET), WHERE THERE IS A LARGE COLLECTION. MADE WITH A HAND-ROLLED HEM, IT COSTS ONLY 1S. 9D. BEAUTIFUL IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HAND-EMBROIDERED AND EDGED WITH LACE, ARE AT ALL PRICES.



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(RIGHT) JEWELLED BROOCHES FOR YACHTING ENTHUSIASTS: ANY FLAG OR CREST CAN BE SPECIALLY MADE BY GIEVES, OF NEW BOND STREET. THE SMALL FLAG BROOCH WITH THE SEA-HORSE AND CROWN IN CENTRE IS THAT OF THE OCEAN RACING CLUB, AND COSTS 17S. 6D. IN ENAMEL AND SILVER. THE YACHT IS ENTIRELY OF DIAMONDS.





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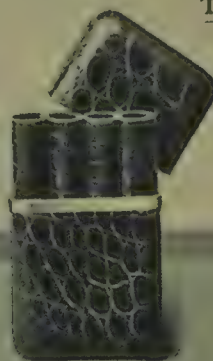


(LEFT) WHEN THE UNEXPECTED GUEST PRESENTS NO DIFFICULTIES: DELICIOUS STAND-BYS OF THE MODERN HOSTESS. CHIVERS' ENGLISH-GROWN VEGETABLES, OF WHICH A CASE CONTAINING TWELVE TINS OF VARIED KINDS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM MOST GROCERS AT 8S. 6D. CASES OF SIX ARE 4S. 3D. THE CONTENTS ARE EXCELLENT AND ARE READY AT ANY TIME.

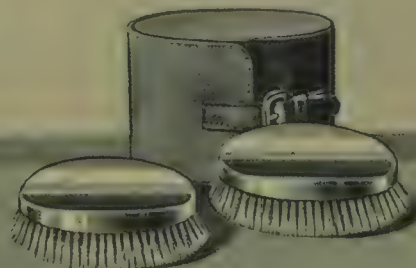
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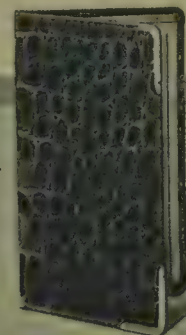
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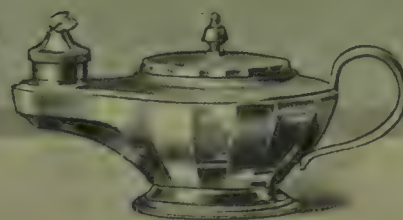
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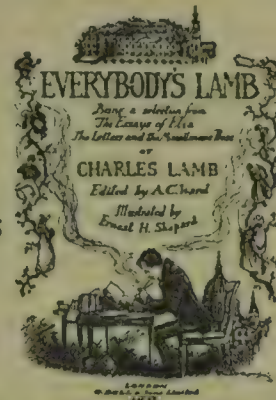
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"WHITE LABEL"  
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DECORATED  
WOODEN CASES  
CONTAINING  
TWO, THREE, SIX  
OR TWELVE  
BOTTLES. THESE  
ARE OBTAINABLE  
AT ANY  
LICENSED DEALER  
AND GIVE GREAT  
PLEASURE TO  
THE RECIPIENT,  
INVOLVING A  
MINIMUM OF  
TROUBLE TO  
THE DONOR.



(LEFT)  
A MAGNUM  
OF WHISKY:  
A GIFT DOUBLY  
WELCOME.  
SANDERSON'S  
FAMOUS  
"HIGHLAND  
QUEEN"  
WHISKY IS  
SPECIALLY  
PACKED IN A  
GRAND MAGNUM  
BOTTLE THIS  
SEASON. THIS  
WHISKY IS  
ALWAYS TEN  
YEARS OLD AND  
SPECIALLY  
MATURED TO  
GIVE UNVARYING  
GOOD QUALITY.  
IT IS OBTAINABLE  
EVERYWHERE.



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"COCKTAIL  
ASSORTED"  
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PERFECT  
FINISHING  
TOUCH TO AN  
IMPROMPTU  
"SIX O'CLOCK"  
GATHERING.  
MANY OF THE TEA  
BISCUITS ARE  
CONTAINED  
IN BOXES THAT  
WILL HAVE A  
LONG LIFE AS  
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GLOVES AND  
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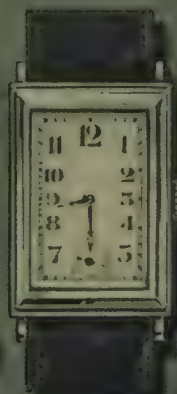
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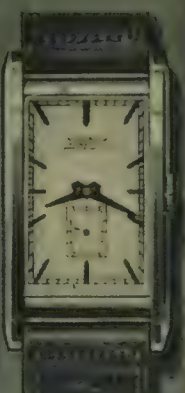
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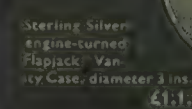
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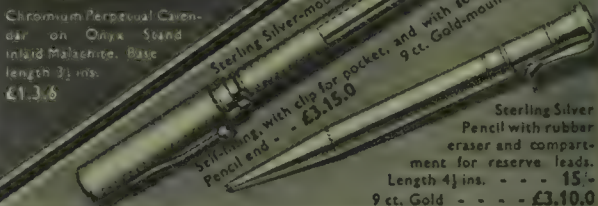
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MR. J. B. PRIESTLEY redeems two rather dull acts with a very excellent third. We find, in this middle-class home in Laburnum Grove, a mother, father, and charming daughter. A young man, engaged to the daughter, is seeking to borrow capital to embark on a business enterprise; there is also a sister and her husband, just returned from the Far East, also anxious for a helping hand. At the supper-table, George Radfern, the head of the house, astonishes his family by announcing that he is not a respectable paper manufacturer, as they had imagined, but a forger of bank-notes. His idea, apparently, is that his unwelcome guests will be shocked into leaving the house. This, indeed, they do, though it is doubtful if they would do so in real life. Blackmail on their part here seems indicated. The author, aided by Mr. Edmund Gwenn as the self-confessed criminal, cleverly keeps us in suspense as to whether the confession is bogus or otherwise. There is a very fine scene in the third act, between Mr. Gwenn and Mr. David Hawthorne as a Scotland Yard Inspector, that grips the interest. Not a play of great quality, but providing moderate entertainment.

### "THAT'S A PRETTY THING," AT DALY'S.

A very jolly and unpretentious farce, with half-a-dozen bright tunes in addition. Mr. Noel Gay's score is completely adequate, and there is one non-sense-chorus number, "La-Di-Da," that is extremely

infectious. The idea of the farce is not particularly novel, but Mr. Stanley Lupino's treatment of it is ingenious. With very considerable technical skill, he keeps four attempted burglaries going at the same time without the repetitions becoming tedious. The mother, having pawned her jewels to pay a gambling debt, replaces them with a paste imitation, and is anxious to have this stolen from the safe, as her husband intends to have it revalued. A daughter, the father himself, and various other characters, all provided with paste replicas in red morocco cases for substitution purposes, attempt the theft, and the complications that ensue through the mixing of the various cases is extremely funny. Intended solely for unsophisticated patrons of the drama, it admirably fulfils its purpose. Miss Sara Allgood is delicious as the worried mother; Mr. Bobbie Comber bounces about successfully as the father; while Mr. George Gee and Mr. Jerry Verno get many laughs. Mr. Peter Haddon, who presents the farce, plays a comparatively minor rôle, and brings to it a touch of lackadaisical distinction.

The ninety-second edition of "Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage," for 1934, which marks its 108th year of publication, is published this month by Burke's Peerage, Ltd., of 66, Basinghall Street, E.C.2. The price of the ordinary edition is £5 5s. The special edition, bound in morocco, costs £9 9s.; two separate volumes of the Peerage and Baronetage section, £2 2s. each; and the Knightage section separately, £1 10s.

### "BLESSINGTON—D'ORSAY."

(Continued from Page 940.)

mutual courtesy were axiomatic, because everyone concerned was too interested in exchanging ideas even to think of rowdier enjoyments. On the other hand, no subjects were taboo; and the scope permitted to conversation, as much as its quality, was the attraction of her home. This enlightened liberty of talk would have been impossible had the guests at Seamore Place included women as well as men; and it is important to realise that the success and popularity of Lady Blessington's parties were largely created by the very ostracism which was meant to destroy them."

It is a constant marvel to men that some women, sensible and estimable in other respects, have an incorrigible weakness for cads. To that suicidal class Lady Blessington seems to have belonged. The chief cad in her life—the poor, empty and yet extremely amiable coxcomb who was her undoing—is anatomised by Mr. Sadleir with a high degree of discernment and charity. Indeed, all the characters of the book make a drama of mounting climaxes; and the setting is presented with all the skill and sureness which we expect of Mr. Sadleir in the chosen field of his fruitful researches.

C. K. A.

To those of our readers who are wintering in England, we commend a booklet entitled "Winter Resorts," written by that "connoisseur" of travel, Mr. S. P. B. Mais, and published by the Great Western Railway. Much has been said of the summer-time attractions of Devon and Cornwall. But winter is by no means an off season for these counties, so singularly favoured by nature. In the words of Mr. Mais, "The liveliness of Torquay, Falmouth, and Weston-super-Mare is perennial." The booklet in question also has much to say about the attractions of Bath as a winter resort. But, we are reminded, there are other equally beautiful places in the West of England which well deserve a winter visit. The towns haunt one's memory, partly because of their very quaint names: Stow-on-the-Wold, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Symond's Yat, and Much Wenlock. Broadway is generally placed among the loveliest little towns of England. The claims of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Monmouth, and Shropshire are not difficult to uphold, while, it is pointed out, railway fares are now cheaper; so that there is small excuse for remaining a stranger to their beauties and their amenities.

We all need a diary, and in those produced by Charles Letts, practically every calling, hobby, or sport is catered for by a special edition. Yet the diaries are not bulky, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, a lady's shopping- or hand-bag, and not be cumbersome. In fact, be it for private use or for your office, to be carried in the pocket or kept on the desk, Charles Letts can provide just the diary you need, whether for yourself or for a friend.

At a time when the pursuit of warm spots to winter in is being eagerly followed, many of our readers will be interested to read of the means of escape provided by the Union Castle tours to South Africa. Special Christmas and New Year tours have been arranged, and, we are informed, return tickets will be issued at greatly reduced fares for the passage to South African ports by Union Castle steamers sailing from Southampton on Dec. 1 and 29, and Jan. 12 and 26 in the New Year. Madeira, it may be noted, is reached in three-and-a-half days; and the vessel anchors in the lovely Bay of Funchal, and passengers may land and visit the island. Thirteen days after leaving that island, the vessel arrives at Cape Town. The special return fares, as we have already indicated, are notably moderate: £90 by first class; £60 by second class; and £30 by third class to Cape Town—the fares to other South African ports having been correspondingly reduced.

With reference to our "Page for Collectors," which went to press earlier than other parts of the paper, it should be stated that the clock illustrated in Fig. 2 is by Joseph Knibb, and not by Edward East.

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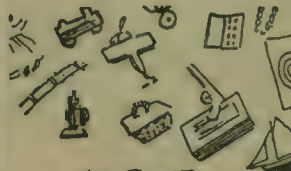
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

ON Friday, Dec. 8, the Junior Car Club hold their annual dinner, and a very special programme has been arranged, as this function celebrates the twenty-first birthday of this enterprising association



WINNER OF THE COACHMAKERS' SILVER CUP, THE FIRST PRIZE IN CLASS 4A OF THE COACHWORK COMPETITION AT OLYMPIA: A ROVER 12-H.P. SPORTS SALOON. This Rover four-door sports saloon is mounted on the new Rover "Twelve" chassis. It won the first prize in the class for manufacturers' coachwork costing under £300. The third prize in Class 4B, for manufacturers' coachwork costing more than £300, was awarded to the Rover "Hastings" coupé mounted on a "Speed Fourteen" chassis.

of motorists. It only seems a brief period since I attended a meet of this young organisation in 1912, when it was founded and then called the Cyclecar Club. After the Great War I joined it as the motor club for car owners of 1500 c.c. or lesser engines, when it changed its name to the Junior Car and Cyclecar Club. We were then few in numbers, but, owing to the energy and enterprise of Percy Bradley, Frank Bale, "the Professor" (Dr. Low), A. G. Logette, and other members of its Committee, it grew so rapidly that the R.A.C. "sat up and took notice" of its existence, kindly giving them its Chairman, Sir Arthur Stanley, as its President in order to keep an eye on its activities. To-day, under its present Secretary, it continues to progress, and its social and racing programmes are the envy of less fortunate organisations. In fact, one can be sure that this twenty-first birthday dinner at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London, will be attended by all the leading motorists in Great Britain.

Just at present our younger generation of automobile enthusiasts are wondering what the Royal Automobile Club have up their sleeve for this Club's annual Rally, to be held on March 13 to 17, with the finishing-point at Bournemouth. This, or, rather, next year's Rally will start from the same places as this year's, but the final eliminating tests will not be revealed until the cars have finished their road trial and are locked up in the official garage at Bournemouth. This procedure has been placed on the rules by the

is again starting from Athens, in the hope of getting through to schedule and winning the chief prize thereby; and Mr. Cameron Brown starts from Bucharest—another rather difficult trip. Our girls, too, are entering in numbers, and include Mrs. Stanton and Miss Champney, who will start from Umea. The latter won the ladies' prize in the R.A.C., the Scottish, and the Ulster Rallies this year.

The Motor-Cycle Exhibition at Olympia, which closed on Dec. 2, was notable for the introduction of the Daimler "fluid flywheel" transmission and pre-selector gear-box on the new 4½-h.p. B.S.A. motor-cycle. Costing only £79 and able to haul a double-sized side-car, this solves the problem for the "poor man's car," as it is as flexible as an eight-cylinder engine with this transmission, and as easy to drive as a Daimler car with self-changing gear device. It certainly solves the problem long sought for by motor-cyclists, as one can crawl in traffic at

(Continued overleaf.)



A TEST INDEED! A VAUXHALL BEING DRIVEN OVER THE FIRST LAPSTONE CROSSING OF THE WOLLONDILLY RIVER, AUSTRALIA.

This photograph was taken during a tour sponsored by the Australian National Travel Association and the New South Wales Government Tourist Bureau, and gives an idea of the difficult country that has to be faced in certain districts of Australasia. Vauxhalls have done so well in that part of the world that they are becoming increasingly popular there.

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9.12 to 1	7½ sec.	—	—
6.15 to 1	9½ sec.	11 sec.	14½ sec.
4.77 to 1	15½ sec.	15½ sec.	18½ sec.

Timed speed over ¼ mile, 67.16 m.p.h.  
Acceleration from standing start to 50 m.p.h., 22½ sec.

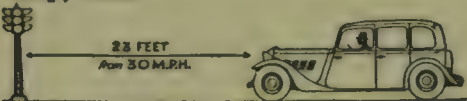
Speed up Brooklands Test hill from a standing start, 16 m.p.h.

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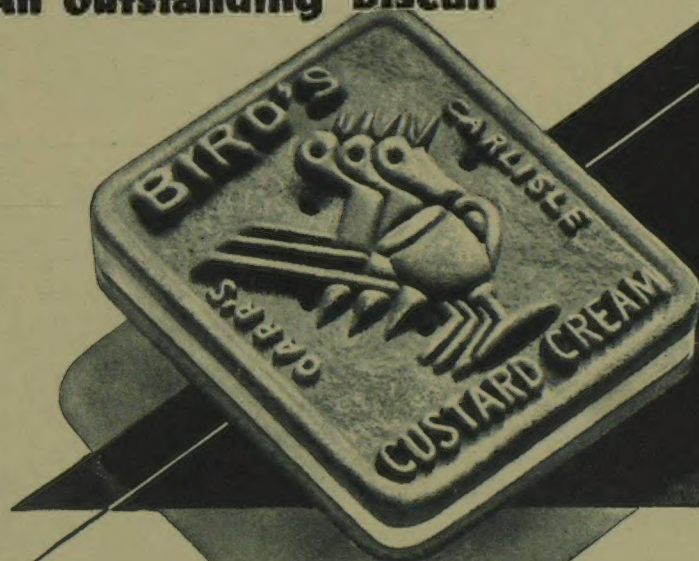
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half a mile an hour as well as accelerate quickly to sixty or seventy m.p.h. if required.

The International Motor-Yachting Union held their annual meeting this year at Brussels. Great Britain was represented by Mr. Arthur Bray (Royal Motor-Yacht Club), and he carried an alteration in the international motor-boat racing regulations which was accepted by the Union representatives of Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Holland, and U.S.A. This now institutes an International Class for motor-dinghies—the poor man's racing-boat—and a 1½-litre restricted class, both now official international racing classes, so will help to encourage cheaper boats and so bring a larger number of owners to participate in the sport. Bray has now represented Great Britain for eleven years on this important international body, and his long motor-racing experience on land and water has been very helpful in furthering British motor-boat production and their sales abroad. He commanded one of the anti-submarine craft during the war, and well deserved his decorations for his services to the country during that period of a different sort of sport. He was awarded the "Medaille d'Honneur" of the Union in 1928 for his work in connection with the sport of motor-boating throughout the world, and in 1930 was created Officier de la Couronne Belge by the King of Belgium.



THE EAST END MISSION: A HAPPY MOMENT IN THE LIVES OF YOUNGSTERS TO WHOM IT MINISTERS.

In the overcrowded back streets of Stepney, Mile End, and Bethnal Green, the East End Mission seeks to brighten the lot of those dwelling in dreary surroundings. Christmas "treats" will be given to at least 15,000 children this year—to name but one good work. Further, poor families will not be forgotten and hundreds of Christmas parcels will be distributed, to supplement the usual meagre fare. Each "treat" costs 2s. Funds are wanted; and donations, which it is hoped will be numerous, should be sent to the East End Mission Headquarters, Stepney Central Hall, Commercial Road, London, E.1.

for the same reason. Since 1910 Arthur Bray has raced motor-boats in the U.S.A., France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Morocco, Russia, and Sweden, and won International trophies for Great Britain in these countries.

Christmas presents will soon be the sport of the day, hunting for gifts suitable to motorists and car owners. As we are expecting some very cold weather, a gallon of commercial glycerine for the radiator to prevent freezing in frost is a welcome gift. Also foot-warmers, foot-muffs, and electric torches in these nights of fog, especially large-sized, with yellow electric bulbs for piercing the gloom easier than a white light. White gloves for night signalling are also useful, as, while the 1934 cars all have mechanical signalling devices to take the place of hand signals, a million-odd cars still depend on the driver's outward arm-thrust to indicate change of direction or halting. By the way, as some of my readers like statistics, I might mention that the total sales of British motors for the year ending Sept. 30, 1933 (the motor year) was 219,605 cars and 63,827 commercial motor vehicles—a grand total of 283,432 motors. This is an increase of about fifteen per cent over the 1932 automobile year ending Sept. 30, 1932. We have therefore to take this figure of 283,432 motors as the official production figures of British factories, as the directors of the latter do not disclose unsold stock of cars.

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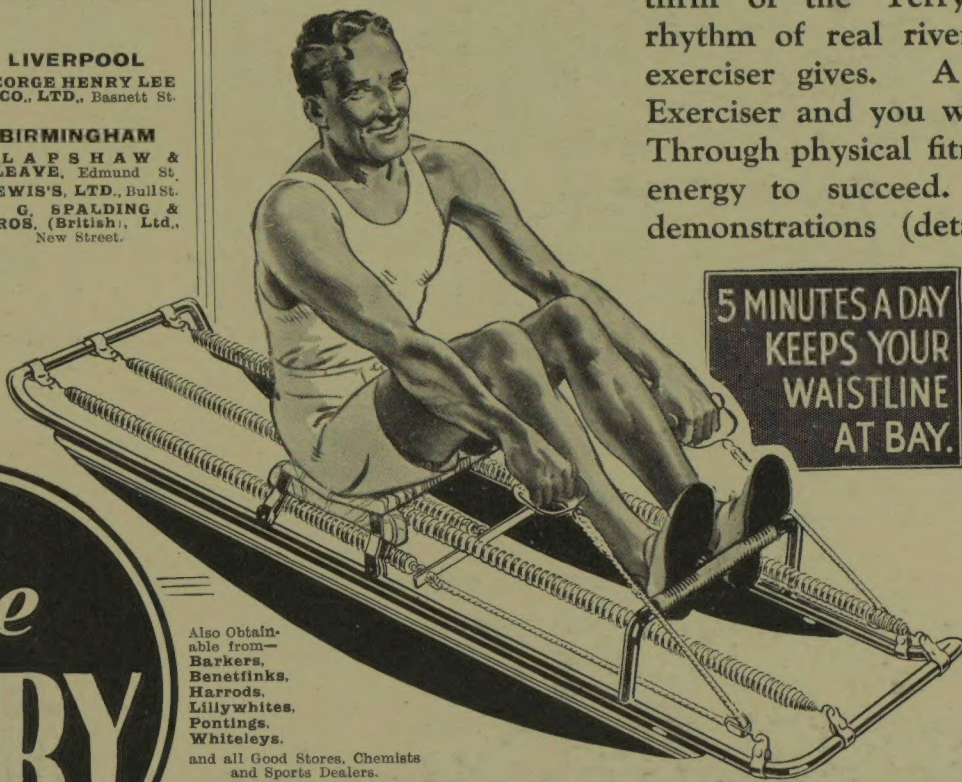
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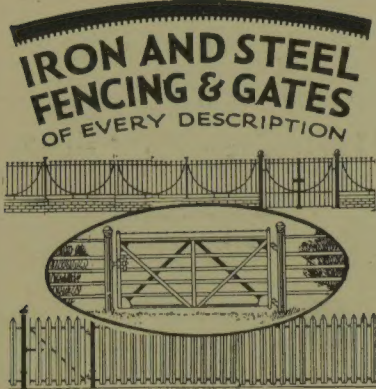
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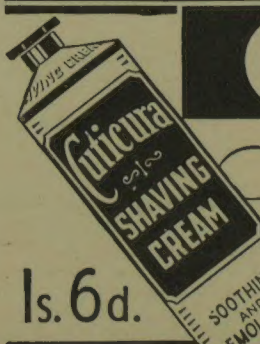
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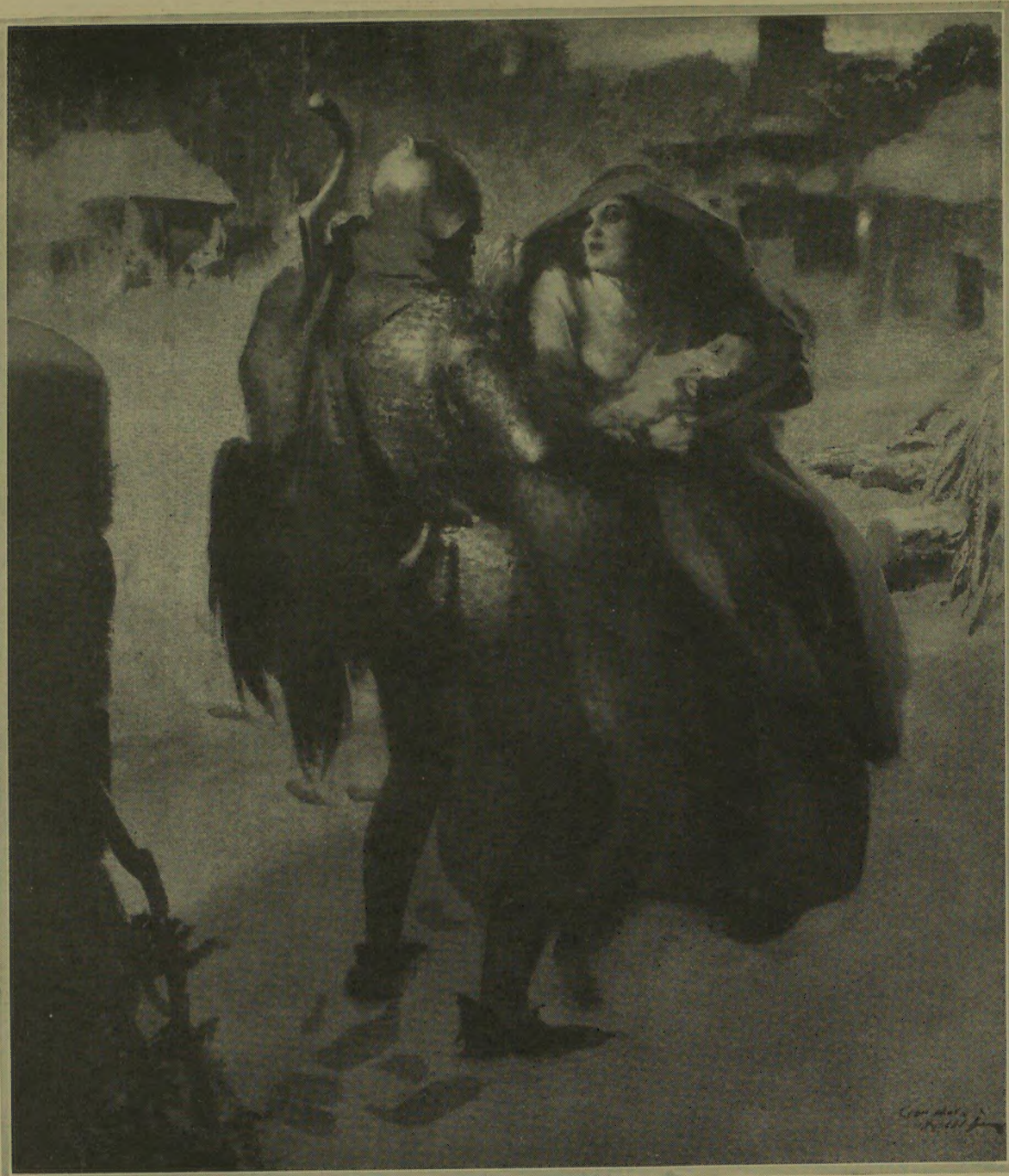
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# One of the delightful pictures in this year's CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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